The Pacific.

First Pure then Peaceable — without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

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The Weekly Pacific.

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DEVOTED TO
RELIGION, EDUCATION AND GENERAL NEWS.

REV. J. H. WARREN, EDITOR.

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(For the Pacific.

A VESPER.

Translated from the French of Jean Racine,

BY REV. J. D. STRONG.

Great God! Thy glorious throne
Is in the starry sky;
Thou paint'st the rainbow's colored zone,
In tints of every dye.

Thou liftest up the flaming car,
That bears the lamp of day,
And bid'st the moon amid the stars
Pursue her silent way.

So days and nights obey the laws,
That bring them in their turn:
So by a firm unyielding cause,
The months and years return.

Lord, shed on us thy heavenly light,
Protect from every harm:
Dispel the power of Satan's might,
And break his fatal charm.

The Contrast.

In the *Christian Intelligencer* of the present week, Philip Berry, one of the survivors of the ill fated steamer Austria, gives some incidents of the terrible catastrophe which recently befel her, from which we make the following extract. What a lesson does it teach to all the living.

HOW AN INFIDEL DIED.

On board the Austria there were but few Christians, probably not more than twenty-five. There were some bold, wretched Infidels. I saw the boldest and most heaven-defying of them all perish. The day before the disaster, tracts were distributed among the passengers, and were kindly received by most of them; but this man's depravity was not satisfied to receive one and destroy it before our faces, but he stealthily gathered as many as he could from the passengers, and feasted on his shame that he had destroyed them. He was as bold as a lion when there was no danger near; but when God spoke the following day, he trembled at the alarm, and was scarcely able to move.

I saw him go overboard. He threw out his arms as he lay upon his back on the wave, his eyes seemed as if they would start from their sockets, the writhings of agony were seen in his features, and as he was sinking, the last I saw of him was, he clenched his hands, wringing them in agony and he was just leaving earth for —— oh! for what?

A moment more, and could we have stood on the other side of the river of death, we might have heard the despairing cry, "Oh that I had been wise!" I wept when I saw this.

Though so subdued as he seemed in this hour, and like Voltaire, would have given all he was worth for a short reprieve, yet had he been rescued he would probably, like some others that were humbled when death threatened, be the same heartless monster when the rescue came. Some who prayed when the flames were rushing on them, cursed when they were delivered. How mysterious! What unsearchable mercy is mingled with God's judgments! May we not hope that by their death the godless and wicked on that steamer will be the means of quickening others to life. We must believe it!

HOW A CHRISTIAN DIED.

From behind the ragings of these flames, there comes "the still voice" of consolation. Allow me briefly to narrate the Christian scene. At the time of the alarm, my traveling companion, H. Schiebe, of the Theological Seminary, and myself, were conversing in the cabin, and found our means of escape through the sky-light. When we reached the deck he was exhausted; and while I was attempting to find out some means of safety, I left him giving consolation to those who so much needed it. When I found all hope of relief for the vessel gone, I returned to him with a life-buoy for each of us. As I approached him, the following beautiful incident occurred. A forlorn female came to him in the greatest agony, wringing her hands, and burdened with fear, and asked him, "what can I do!" He replied, "trust in the Saviour, he is merciful and kind, he will hear you." "Oh, I can't pray" she answered. Then said he, "I will pray with you;" and he did so. He then left her and came to me. We bade each other farewell and stood conversing during the few moments that remained to us on the wreck. We delivered our farewell messages each to the other, so that if either were saved, our dear friends would know that they were not forgotten by us when bidding adieu to earth. And I will repeat to the christian world, some of the testimonies which he left behind him. As he looked around at the hastening flames, and then at the distant sail, he said, "If it is God's will, we will be saved—we may be, but I think not. He knows what is best. Brother, said he, "my only hope is in the Saviour, how precious He is! Tell my friends, if you are saved, I die happy. Oh, my father and mother! write to them, will you not?" At that moment we heard a fearful shriek at our feet, and on looking down, saw a poor creature screaming wildly with his head from a port-hole and the flames encircling it.

"We must soon go," said he," precious brother, farewell;" a few moments and we will meet in heaven." As we had before agreed, we leaped into the ocean at the same time. That leap parted us. He has gone to higher service, but left me here to plod on in this vale of tears a little while longer.

Our small Christian company on the quarter deck was composed of six brethren and two sisters; and after giving each our last earthly embrace and farewell, we went to the side of the vessel, resolved to cling to it as long as possible. What a contrast between our little band and those who knew not the preciousness of having Jesus as their best friend! We were sustained in that hour by our Saviour's presence. We were all composed—not fearing death, though it met us in a fearful shape. We thought not of the merciless ocean beneath, but of God and heaven over head. The calmness that reigned in our little circle is another instance of the reality of the Christian's hope, and the certainty that it will not fail when needed. There was no such tranquil scene as this among those who had placed their trust outside of Christ and his righteousness.

During those twenty minutes that I remained on the vessel, crowded pictures of misery were presented sufficient to fill a lifetime's contemplative hours; but above them towered, in sublime grandeur, the Christian heroism of a few pious souls. The fearful tragedy could not smother that.

The Ocean and the Mountains.

One of the prettiest conceits and most truthful comparisons of the ocean and mountains, says the New York *Sunday Times*, we find among Mr. Holmes' paragraphs in his inimitable "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," in the Atlantic Monthly for September. Nothing could be more picturesque and poetic, nothing more like the reality in an imaginative sense:—

"I have lived by the sea-shore and by the mountains. No, I am not going to say which is the best. The one where your place is, is the best for you. But this difference there is; you can domesticate mountains, but the sea is *feræ naturæ*. You may have a hut or know the owner of one, on the mountain side; you see a light half way up its ascent in the evening, and you know there is a home and you might share it. You have noted certain trees perhaps—you know the particular zone where the hemlocks look so very black in October, when the maples and beeches have electrotyped themselves in the medallions that hang round the walls of your memory's chamber.—The sea remembers nothing; it is feline. It licks your feet, its huge flanks purr very pleasantly for you; but it will crack your bones and eat you, for all that, and wipe the crimson foam from its jaws as if nothing had happened. The mountains give their lost children berries and water; the sea mocks their thirst and lets them die; the mountains have a grand, stupid, loveable tranquility; the sea has a fascinating, treacherous intelligence. The mountains lie about like huge ruminants, their broad backs awful to look upon, but safe to handle; the sea soothes its silver scales until you cannot see their joints—but their shining is that of a snake's belly, after all. In deeper suggestiveness I find as great a difference. The mountains dwarf mankind and foreshorten the procession of its long generations. The sea drowns out humanity and time; it has no sympathy with either, for it belongs to eternity, and of that it sings its monotonous song forever and ever.

"Yet I should love to have a little box by the sea shore. I should love to gaze out on the wild feline element from a front window of my own, just as I should love to look on a caged panther, and see it stretch its shining length, and then curl over and lap its smooth sides, and by and by to begin to lash itself into a rage, and show its white teeth and spring at its bars, and howl the cry of its mad but to me harmless fury. And then—to look at it with the inward eye—who does not love to shuffle off time and its concerns at intervals—to forget who is President and who is Governor, what race he belongs to, what language he speaks, which golden-headed nail of the firmament his particular planetary system is hung upon, and listen to the great liquid metronome as it beats its solemn measure, steadily ringing when the solo or duett of human life began, and to sing just as steadily after the human chorus has died out, and man is a fossil on its shores?"

GYMNASTICS AT YALE AND HARVARD.—The rivalry in boating which now exists between these colleges, has called out much physical energy, and the frequent races between different boats of the same college have given a zest to boating which is only surpassed at the English universities. Much interest on this subject was recently excited by a lecture delivered in the college chapel by Mr. G. R. Calthrop of Trinity College, Cambridge. He spoke at length of the full developed man—defining him as in complete possession of five things: religion, conscience, intellect, heart and body. These qualities were happily and clearly illustrated by examples culled from wide historical readings, and his manly and enlivening humor frequently called out hearty applause. But nothing could exceed the feeling he aroused by describing one of the boating races at Cambridge University. It would be a great service to the cause of education, if Mr. Calthrop could be induced to repeat his lecture in every college throughout the country; but the lecture will soon be published and on its mission.

Protestant Public Worship in Japan.

A corresdondent of the Boston *Traveler* reports at considerable length, the exercises of Protestant public worship, held for the first time in Japan, at the house of Townsend Harris, Esq., United States Consul, on Sunday, August 1st, on occasion of the ratification of the new treaty with the Japanese Government, securing to American citizens perfect freedom to practice and promulgate their religion throughout the empire. The rooms were filled with officers and men from the U. S. frigates Powhattan and Mississippi. They sang to familiar tunes the hymns—

"Welcome, sweet day of rest,"

and

"From all who dwell below the skies,"

The sermon from 1 Thes 1; 9, 10, was designed to illustrate, by historical facts, the power of the gospel in the first ages of christianity, in overthrowing idolatry in Greece, in Rome, and throughout the world; and then to account for its temporary defeat in these charming islands, and this great empire, by a condensed narration of the introduction of the Gospel by the Portuguese, about the year 1545, and its final expulsion in 1620.

"In the year 1587, there were not less than three hundred Catholic missionaries in Japan, two hundred and fifty churches, and three hundred thousand native christians, while the missionaries asserted that they exceeded this large figure. Besides two colleges, they had two seminaries for the education of young nobles for the priesthood.

"Singularly, the same year, 1620, that christianity was banished from Japan, it was introduced into the new world by the Pilgrims; and now, the sons of these Pilgrims bring it back and plant it again in the soil from which it had been rooted out. What a charming country? How dense the population! How peculiar its character, excelling all nations in some of the arts, cultivating their valleys and and steep hills and mountain slopes, as no other people could do; inquisitive, apt to learn, nearly all of them able to read, universally courteous, kind-hearted, far from bigotry, and ready to listen to argument on any subject, and without offense, however much in conflict with their own opinions. How admirable a field for christian culture!"

Into the Sunshine.

"I wish father would come home."

The voice that said this had a troubled tone and the face that looked up was sad.

"Your father will be very angry," said an aunt who was sitting in the room with a book in her hand. The boy raised himself from the sofa where he had been lying in tears for half an hour, and with a touch of indignation in his voice, answered—

"He'll be sorry, not angry. Father never gets angry."

For a few moments the aunt looked at the boy half curiously, and let her eyes fall again on the book in her hand. The boy laid himself down on the sofa again, and hid his face from sight.

"That's father now!" He started up after the lapse of nearly ten minutes, as the sound of a bell reached his ear, and went to the room door. He stood there for a little while, and then came slowly back, saying with a disappointed air, "It is'nt father. I wonder what keeps him so late? Oh, I wish he would come."

"You seem anxious to get deeper into trouble," remarked the aunt, who had only been in the house for a week, and who was neither very amiable nor very sympathising towards children. The boy's fault had provoked her, and she considered him a fit subject for punishment.

"I believe, aunt Phœbe, you would like to see me whipped," said the boy a little warmly, "but you won't."

"I must confess," replied aunt Phœbe, "that I think a little wholesome discipline of the kind you speak of would not be out of place. If you were my child, I am very sure you wouldn't escape."

"I am not your child. I don't want to be. Father's good, and loves me."

"If your father is so good and loves you so well, you must be very ungrateful, or a very inconsiderate boy. His goodness don't seem to have helped you much."

"Hush, will you!" ejaculated the boy, excited to anger by this unkindness of speech.

"Phœbe!" It was the boy's mother who spoke now for the first time. In an undertone added, "You are wrong. Richard is suffering quite enough, and you are doing him harm rather than good."

Again the bell rang, and again the boy left the sofa and went to the sitting room door.

"It's father!" and he went gliding down stairs.

"Ah Richard!" was the kindly greeting, as Mr. Gordon took the hand of his boy. "But what is the matter, my son? You don't look happy."

"Won't you come in here?" And Richard drew his father into the library. Mr. Gordon sat down, still holding Richard's hand.

"You are in trouble my son. What has happened?"

The eyes of Richard filled with tears as he looked into his father's face. He tried to answer but his lips quivered. Then he turned away, and opening the door of the cabinet, brought out the fragments of a broken statue, which had been sent home only the day before, and set them on a table before his father, over whose countenance came instantly a shadow of regret.

"Who did this, my son?" was asked in an even voice.

"I did."

"How?"

"I threw my ball in there once—only once in forgetfulness."

The poor boy's tones were husky and tremulous.

A little while Mr Gordon sat, controlling himself and collecting his disturbed thoughts. Then he said cheerfully—

"What is done, Richard, can't be helped.—Put the broken pieces away. You have had trouble enough about it, I can see—and reproof for your thoughtlessness—I will not add a word to increase you pain."

"Ah, father!" And the boy threw his arms about his father's neck. "You are so kind—so good."

Five minutes later, and Richard entered the sitting room with his father. Aunt Phœbe looked up for two shadowed faces, but she did not see them. She was puzzled.

"That was very unfortunate," she said a little while after Mr. Gordon came in. "It was such an exquisite work of art. It is hopelessly ruined."

Richard was leaning against his father when his aunt said this. Mr. Gordon only smiled and drew his arm around his boy. Mrs. Gordon threw upon her a look of warning, but it was unheeded.

"I think Richard was a very naughty boy."

"We have settled that, Phœbe," was the mild but firm answer of Mr. Gordon; "and it is one of our rules to get into the sunshine as soon as possible."

Phœbe was rebuked, and Richard looked grateful, and it may be a little triumphant; for his aunt had borne down on him rather too hard for a boy's patience to endure.

In the sunshine as quick as possible! Oh, is not that the better philosophy for our home? Is it not true Christian philosophy? It is selfishness that grows angry and repels, because a fault has been committed. Let us get the offender into the sunshine as quickly as possible, so that true thought and right feelings may grow vigorous in its warmth. We retain anger, not that anger may act as a wholesome discipline, but because we are unwilling to forgive. Ah, if we were always right ourselves, we would oftener be right with our children.

The Newspaper.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher thus speaks of the newspaper, the common people's Encyclopedia:

"In no other way can so much, so varied, so useful information be imparted, and under circumstances so favorable for educating the child's mind, as through a judicious, well-conducted newspaper.

"To live in a village was once to be shut up and contracted. But now a man may be a Hermit and yet a Cosmopolite! He may live in the forests, walking miles to a post office, having a mail but once a week, and yet he shall be found as familiar with the world as the busiest actor in it. For the newspaper is a glass by which he brings near the most distant objects—a microscope by which he leisurely examines the most minute—a museum full of living pictures of real life, drawn, not on canvas, but with printer's ink on paper.

"The effect in liberalizing and enlarging the mind of the young, of this weekly commerce with the world, will be apparent to any one who will ponder on it. Once a liberal education could only be completed by foreign travel. The sons of the wealthy only could indulge in this costly benefit. But now the poor man's son can learn as much at home, as a hundred years ago a gentleman could learn by traveling the world over. For while there are some advantages in going into the world, it is the poor man's privilege to have the world come to see him. The newspaper is a great collector, a great traveler, a great lecturer. It is the common people's Encyclopedia—the lyceum—the college."

RIDING ON THE HIGHWAY OF NATIONS.—We often, in our intercourse with seamen, hear stories of strange adventures and of "hair breadth 'scapes" in the course of their pursuit of the spouting monsters of the deep at the icy North. Boats capsized and their crews "spilled" into the chilly water are common occurrences, but the brave fellows don't mind it. There was a case, however, related to us as occurring in the Ochotsk this season, that seemed to show that either the danger was very imminent, or that the boat's crew were rather scared. A bowhead, after being harpooned, "sounded," or went down, and in a few minutes came up right alonside the boat, over which his tail began to describe sundry and divers flourishes, the consequence of which was that the boat's crew, with a single exception (a green hand and no swimmer,) jumped overboard to escape the impending blow they expected. The whale, however, did not touch the boat, with his coach-whip flourishing, but getting over the first pain, started off on a tangent at twenty knots an hour, as a dog would with a tin pan tied to his tail, while our green horn sat amidships holding on to the thwarts, thinking, perhaps, he was the tail of the comet. The swimmers were fortunately picked up by a boat near at hand, but the whale carried the boat which was fast with its single occupant some ten or twelve miles, and then "turned up" and died When the boats came up to him, the green-horn was still holding on with a firm grasp, and imagined himself going, although the whale had been dead for half an hour. So says our informant.

THE JEWS AND THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The charge having been made that the Israelites were opposed to having the Bible read in the public schools, one of their number, formerly a school officer, states that he believes, as a general thing "the whole community of the above people wish it to be read in our institutions of public instruction. They feel satisfied that their civil and religious liberty depends upon inculcating the principles contained in the sacred volume. They feel assured that the book which Washington took for his guide during the stormiest days of our Revolutionary struggles, and when the contest was over, swore upon it to support the Constitution of the land which he had so ably defended, is a good school-book for their children to read."

Cleave thou closest to that truth which is choicest.

Are Literary Men Good Husbands?

This question has, of late, been much under discussion. In regard to it, an English writer discourses as follows:

"Sir Walter Scott was a literary man of the very highest class; a man who tried many departments of writing, and succeeded in them all—and he was married for thirty years, made a love match, and was happy in the married state. Southey was a fortunate and and happy husband. Home was all in all to him; whereas it can be nothing, or worse than nothing, to a man who is miserably married. He married a second time, his second wife being a lady of literary standing, and both were happy. Mr. Cooper, who was one of the most successful of writers, was happily married, and his domestic life was singularly free from trouble. Lamartine is well known to have married fortunately in all respects.—Moore's wife was one of the noblest creatures that ever lived. She made her husband's home happy. He was never tired of writing of her excellence. If Shelley's first marriage—the marriage of a boy and girl, who knew nothing of human life—was unfortunate, his second marriage can be quoted as a model union. Wordsworth made a love match, and his love was lasting as his home was blessed. Professor Wilson, of *Blackwood* memory, made a happy marriage, and his wife is said to have exercised more influence over him than any other person. Her death was the greatest misfortune he ever knew. Dr. Johnson, whose wife was old enough to be his mother, and some years to spare, found nothing unpleasing in the marriage state. His last biographer says 'he continued to be under the illusions of the wedding day, till the lady died in her sixty-fourth year,' the husband being but forty-three. Sir Walter Raleigh was the first literary man of his day, after Shakespeare and Bacon, and at middle life he married a beautiful woman eighteen years his junior, and the marriage was productive of much happiness."

Advice to Consumptive Persons.

Dr. Hall's *Journal of Health* gives the following advice to consumptives:

Eat all you can digest, and exercise a great deal in the open air, to convert what you eat into pure, healthy blood. Do not be afraid of out-door air day or night. Do not be afraid of sudden changes in the weather; let no change, hot or cold, keep you in-doors. If it is rainy weather, the more need of your going out, as you eat as much upon a rainy day as upon a clear day; and if you exercise less, that much more remains in the system of what ought to be thrown off by exercise, and some ill result, some consequent symptom or ill feeling is the certain issue. If it is cold out of doors, do not muffle your eyes, nose and mouth in furs, veil, woolen comforters, and the like; nature has supplied you with the best muffler, the best inhaling regulator—that is two lips; shut them before you step out of a warm room into the cold air, and keep them shut until you have walked a few rods briskly, and quickened the circulation a little; walk fast enough to keep off a feeling of chilliness, and taking cold will be impossible. What are the facts of the case? Look at a railway conductor going out of the hot air into the piercing cold air of winter and in again, every five or ten minutes, and yet they do not take cold oftener than others; you will scarcely find a consumptive person in a thousand of them.

It is wonderful how afraid consumptive people are of cold air, the very thing that would cure them—the only obstacle to a cure being that they do not get enough of it, especially if it is cold, when it is known that the colder the purer it must be; yet if people cannot go to a hotter climate, they will make an artificial one, and imprison themselves a whole winter in a room with a temperature not varying ten degrees in six months. All such people die, and yet we follow in their footsteps. If I were seriously ill of consumption, I would live out of doors day and night, except it were raining or midwinter; then I would sleep in an unplastered log house.

A WRITING TELEGRAPH.—Abbe Moigno, in a late number of *Cosmos*, gives an account of a telegraph which transmits drawings or facsimiles of written dispatches. Signor Bonelli is the author of this adaptation. His process is to write the dispatch, or draw the sketch to be transmitted, on a metalized conducting paper in non-conducting ink It is then placed on the trasmitting machine, and passed by clock work under a number of fine conducting wires, arranged in line like the teeth of a comb. These conducting wires, (there are 60 in Bonelli's machine) are insulated separately in a gutta percha cable, which is stretched between the two places in communication. At the other end, they are spread out in the same comb form. Under this receiving comb, is passed by similar clock work, a chemically prepared paper, the yellow color of which is changed to green by the action of the magnetic currents which pass over the wires. When the wires at the transmitting end are passing over the insulated ink, they of course convey no fluid, and make no change in the color of the receiving paper. The message appears, therefore, in yellow letters on a green ground, the letters being composed of lines, the nearness of which depends on the distance between the wires. Ten wires would be amply sufficient to convey phonographic writing written at verbatim speed. The conducting paper used by M. Bonelli, has its surface covered with silver or copper, and the ink used contains oil. The receiving paper is dipped in an alkaline cyanuret.

NEW REMEDY FOR SCARLATINA AND MEASLES. Scarlet fever has been prevalent and fatal in San Francisco and other portions of our State. We find the following article on its cure in the *Scientific American*, a paper of the highest character; and the authority which it gives, Mr. Witt, of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, would seem to entitle what it says to considerable credence. If the information is what it purports to be, it should be widely promulgated. The *Scientific American* says:

Mr. Witt, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, has published a pamphlet in which he states that bicarbonate of ammonia is a specific for the cure of scarlet fever and measles. He cites Dr. Peart, of Liverpool, and other practitioners, who have never lost a case out of hundreds, since adopting this remedy. Two drachms of the bicarbonate of ammonia are dissolved in five ounces of water, and two table-spoonfuls of the solution given every two, three or four hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms. No acid drink must be taken, but only water, or toast and water. The system is to be moved by a dose of calomel if necessary. The room must be well ventilated but the patient protected from the slightest cold or draught. Gargles should also be employed for clearing the throat. The ammonia seems to counteract the poison which causes scarletina, and also acts on the system by diminishing the frequency, and at the same time increasing the strength of the pulse. As so many children die from these diseases in this country, this remedy ought to receive a fair trial from the profession in America.

STATE NEWS.

THE CENTRAL ROUTE.

From our exchanges we learn that letters have been received from influential persons in Washington containing the very gratifying intelligence that orders have been issued from the Post Office Department, to shorten the time on the Central Route to thirty days—the new arrangement to take effect from the first of April next.

THE SUTTER TITLE.

The Sacramento *Bee* says that a letter has been received from Washington, which asserts that Attorney-General Black will not contest the validity of the Sutter grant, but that he will contend that it covers no land not embraced within its boundaries—that it cannot come south of Feather river. On that point, will the Attorney-General contest the grant—and upon none other.

We presume that Felch and Butler, who have been retained by the settlers to aid the Attorney-General, will unite with him in this view of the case, and these three will make the battle before the Supreme Court against the confirmation of the grant to land in the vicinity of this city. An opinion in the case may be looked for within the next two months.

DITCHES FULL OF WATER.—Table Mountain Ditch, through Cave City, Old Gulch, San Andreas; the San Antonio Ditch, San Antonio, Hope Hill, Railroad Hill and Calaveritas; and the Union Canal, at Murphys, are all well supplied with water, since the late rains.—*S. A. Independent.*

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON TO BE CONNECTED BY TELEGRAPH.—The Marysville *Express* says that the new telegraph line just completed between Sacramento and Marysville, will connect with the line of the Northern California Company, thence to Shasta and Oregon.

THE GILA RIVER.

From the Gila River mines we have rumors and letters which will cool down the excitement for the new mines. There is no prospect now of any general stampede from the northern part of the State for the Gila. About three hundred men are at work in the diggings: some are making "grub," some two and three dollars per day, and now and then a man makes from fifteen to twenty dollars a day. The miners have voted to admit the Sonorians, who, it is said will go over in large numbers.

PLACERVILLE AND SALT LAKE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The stockholders of this company met at the Court House, Tuesday evening last. A full report was made by the President of the amount expended in constructing the first section to Genoa, Carson Valley, cost per mile, etc. etc.

We are informed that the report was highly satisfactory. Measures were taken to push the work on to its destination. The capital stock was increased to $100,000 for that purpose. The Board of Directors was increased from five to twelve, for the purpose of giving other localities a fair representation in the Board. Arrangements have been made by the agent of the company East, to form a connection at Salt Lake City with the line from St. Louis, on terms very advantageous to the Placerville and Salt Lake Co. Congress will undoubtedly assist by an appropriation to build the two lines.—*Democrat.*

CALIFORNIA WINES, RAISINS AND WALNUTS. It is rarely that the great vineyard owners of our southern counties allow their most precious vintage to pass out of their own possession. Each of them, as we have heard, reserves the choicest qualities for home consumption, and of course none are better able than they to judge of the fine qualities of the beverage. A few days ago, we saw some splendid wine from the rancho or vineyard of "El Eliso" in Los Angeles, belonging to the well known grape cultivator, Mr. Sansevain. The color is a rich amber, and the flavor exquisite. This is kept in the cellars of Mr. S., and marked "vinegar." Occasionally a few bottles reach this city as presents to his friends, but this is an exception to the rule. We are informed by a gentleman lately from the South, that arrangements are now being made for the manufacture of raisins during the coming year, and that the business can be so successfully followed as to preclude the necessity of importations. A considerable quantity of native raisins have been consumed during the late Christmas holidays. The vineyard already alluded to, produces a very sweet and palatable variety of "English walnut" and tropical fruits as well as those of a temperate climate. In a few years more, we need not go beyond our own State limits, to obtain all the fruits known to commerce.—*S. F. Times.*

The Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY MORNING, JAN'Y 6, 1859.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.—Mr. Geo. I. Lyth is our authorized Agent in Sacramento. Persons wishing to subscribe for The Pacific, can have it left at their residences, by having their names at Carwell's book-store, corner of 4th and K Streets.

VOLUME EIGHTH.

With this number we begin a new year. We have no reason to flatter ourselves that the coming year will bring with it less labor, or fewer trials than the seven which have just gone by. We look for no such thing. The destiny of a journal like ours is one of work. The success of the past encourages us for the coming future. To the friends who have wished us well we give many thanks—the readers who have been pleased and profited by the matter we have given—in their enjoyment and instruction, we have a reward, a great reward; those who differ with or oppose us, we ask nothing of them only to hear us, though they strike; those who are strangers, many of them will be called upon soon to make our acquaintance, assuring them that it will always be our aim to improve upon further and better acquaintance.

For anything we have contributed to the religious and educational interests of the State and general improvement of society, instead of boasting, we simply feel that we have done only what was our duty to do and wish that we had done that duty better. As a Journal we shall still continue true to the great leading principles which have guided us in times past. Catholic, Evangelical and Independent in views and policies, we shall strive always to be, leaving whatever may be "fragmental, sectional, ismatic, and partizan" to others.

We feel a solemnity in view of our position and responsibility; but looking for strength not our own, for wisdom to him who giveth liberally and upbraideth not, we shall press onward to the work. We feel a sympathy with the times. As the world before us is earnest, we would be. We exult in all that is good and great for the race, and under no cloud or dark-seeing present will we sit down to despond and despair.

A retrospect of the seven past years would be pleasant. It fills one with conscious power and new life to know that he has fought and conquered when mighty odds were against him. Religious Journals in California have had no easy time, but they have a work to do and must not look for the gliding measures of a charmed life. But we cannot indulge in such retrospect. The dead must bury the dead, and if we can be what we ought to be, in time to come, it is the best redemption we can make and all that can be asked. The future is our field and hope. All that is in our power to do, we hope the last moments of 1859 will record as having been done towards elevating, liberalizing, and instructing, and leading on its readers and friends to a better life.

M., OLD SCHOOL.

We hope M., OLD SCHOOL, of Sacramento, has not flattered himself with having profoundly replied to the queries and suggestions of "A" and "W." For our part, as well as many o' our readers, we are surprised that he should be willing to publish an article which, from beginning to end, shows an entire misapprehension of the case, not to say a lack either of honesty or common sense, in proposing to the New School *terms* of union with the Old School. To intense sectarians—to *jure Divino* denominationalists—the idea of Christian unity, the communion of saints, the catholic church, is an impossibility. They are the ones who would take Christianity itself and slaughter it in the Procrustean bed of denominationalism. They see nothing in the signs of the times to harmonize diversity of creeds and opinions into apostolical faith and action, for the conversion of the world; they know nothing of those truly sublime inspirations, which for the past year have been thrilling the great heart of Christendom, as the spirit of God, by a more than Pentecostal baptism, constrained Christians to ask and to possess great and mighty blessings in common. These men may indeed look forward to a millenium—when all shall be one—but if that millenium is not to consist in their denomination absorbing all others, they will do nothing to bring it on.—Their idea of Christian union, is just this: that every body else shall believe, think, worship and do as they do. If the New School outnumbers their School in membership, churches, ministers, &c., the only ground or chance of union is, come over, give up everything, transfer yourself soul and body, and then with great condescension on our part, we, the lesser, will include you, the greater. We are sorry to see any such approach to bigotry in California. Even if a man means well, he ought to have sense enough, never to venture beyond his depth; and at a time like this, when there is a feeling on the part of leading men—earnest, tried, and faithful servants of Christ—to labor in more intimate, close and fraternal union, for the common Gospel, *well-meaning men*—who can do nothing in this world but to mean well—ought to stand still and see what the end will be. Perhaps the world can get along without them.

☞ Next week we intend to notice the review of the *Monitor* on our article on the Jubilee, a matter which has been delayed by our absence from the city.

W. A. SCOTT AND THE PACIFIC.

We publish in another column the letter of Dr. Scott to the editors of the *Union*, in which he sets the Presbyterian church all right as to having anything to do with the PACIFIC, as an organ. We are very much pleased that we are thus set right before the world, before the Presbyterian church, and all other churches in the land, and "the ages to come." For a time we were very much annoyed at the mistake of the *Union*, and word was sent to our friend, Rev. J. A. Benton, to go to the office and have it corrected. The matter was duly attended to, and understood. We made no allusion to it in our columns, because we had so recently disclaimed all such relations to any ecclesiastical body, and we apprehended no serious results to grow out of the mistake of the *Union*. Dr. Scott, thought otherwise and protested. If it was done out of *real* kindness to the *Pacific*, we take the deed in good part, even though it was a little awkwardly done, better so, however, than not at all. But if it was owing to any sore feeling, over which the skin, ever so thin, has not yet grown; feelings that have rankled, festered, and pained to the heart's core since 1855, and especially since May, 1856, and *more especially*, since the memorable reply of Dec. 19, 1856, to Dr. Scott's letter to the New York *Evangelist*, we have not a word of fault to say. It is a mercy to let any wounded spirit ease itself, by almost any means it may. To give vent now and again, is a mighty relief. Ventilate, ventilate, else the man in the thick gasses of a sick room dies. The *Pacific* grudges no man a remedy so cheap, natural and efficacious.

But Dr. Scott speaks in behalf of the Presbyterian church. As a Moderator of the late and coming General Assembly, he considered it his "official duty to *protest* against any such journal" as the *Pacific* "being considered and appealed to in the future history of this new and glorious State, as the organ of the Presbyterian church." Now we ask, what need was there of this protest? We protested on this very same point ourselves weeks ago, and Dr. Scott knew it. We published to the world and to "the coming ages," that we were no denominational or sectarian organ. Dr. Scott knew it. The entire country knew our position, for the people had read our declaration, and had also known our "manner of life" from the beginning. What need was there then, of the Moderator of the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, coming up in the wrath of a Hebrew Hercules—or in the frowning majesty of a Giant Judge, to enter a solemn protest against a newspaper mistake—for it does happen sometimes, and everybody knows it, that even the *Union* will make mistakes. It is flattering to the power and importance of the *Pacific*, that it takes no less a man than the Moderator to correct a mistake that everybody knows is a mistake.

It is refreshing to see the Moderator stand up for the *Presbyterian church*, of "this new and glorious State." Does he mean the New School or Old School Presbyterian church? The New School branch of the Presbyterian church numbers not less than eleven active and flourishing churches, wi h not less than eleven young, strong and efficient ministers. The Old School organization numbers just eight churches, more or less, only three or four of which are self-supporting, with ten ministers, all told. But to fill up the margin, if any there is, let us say that the two branches of the Presbyterian church are equally divided in this State, and what does the Moderator, protesting in behalf of the Presbyterian church amount to? Have the New School church folks delegated him to protest for them? Not at all; when they are ready, they'll do their own protesting. They are of age and are able to speak for themselves. Or does the Moderator ignore the existence or the very name of New School Presbyterians in this State? If he does, we call the Moderator to order, and prompt his memory again, by saying that the majority of Presbyterian churches in this "new and glorious State" are New School, and that the majority of Presbyterian ministers are New School, and for them he cannot speak until he has permission.

In regard to the Old School branch of the Presbyterian church, we venture to say, it was neither expected, nor desired, that Dr. Scott should enter an officious protest for them against the weekly *Pacific*. He can do it as an individual; he can do it if empowered by his church and congregation to act for them; so for his Presbytery and Synod; his General Assembly. That he has been empowered by any of these it does not appear, and to assume the responsibility to protest against the *Pacific* in behalf of the Presbyterian church of this "new and glorious State," by virtue of his New Orleans Moderatorship, is simply ridiculous and absurd. No one would ever think of taking such a responsibility unless he had long been a member of Gen. Jackson's family, and had become thoroughly imbued with the daring spirit of the old hero, or else he were infatuated with the idea, that in him, bodily, dwelt the *Presbyterian church*. Louis did say that he was "the State." The Pope virtually makes himself *the church*. Have we a Louis, or a Pope in the Presbyterian church?

The position of Dr. Scott in speaking for the Presbyterian church in this "new and glorious State," is characteristic as it is unfortunate; and unfortunate, as the sublime when it touches the ridiculous. But he protests as Moderator. We can imagine the fresh laurels that will regenerate the brow of the "*youngest Moderator*" that ever presided over such an august body as that which will meet in Indianapolis next May, when he rises in his seat and reports that in the name of the *Presbyterian church*, he protested against a very insignificant mistake perpetrated on the "weekly *Pacific*." Some solemn brother may ask, Did you kill it?

But we tire of this, and have but a few words more to say. Grant for argument's sake that the Moderator, W. A. Scott, does truly and officially represent the Presbyterian church; we ask in all candor, in what light does this place the Presbyterian church? If he may speak for it officially, we may fairly look to him as an exponent of Presbyterianism. And what is it? Dr. Scott preaches again and again, against the Bible in common schools. Is this the doctrine and sentiment of the Presbyterian church? Dr. Scott preaches against all legislation for the Sabbath. Is this the orthodoxy of the Presbyterian church? Dr. Scott takes an *extra* printed on Sabbath morning, by a Sabbath-breaking *journal*, and from his pulpit, a pulpit *par excellence*, dedicated to the preaching of Christ and Him crucified, reads President Buchanan's last message, with appropriate comments. Is this good old Presbyterian custom and practice? The Moderator ought to know.

Dr. Scott says he can't pray without being more or less sectarian in his prayers, and asserts that no honest man can, and that is the reason why he could not conscientiously act as chaplain of the Legislature of this or any State. Is that the sort of prayer inculcated by the standards and book of the Presbyterian church?

Dr. Scott says that "our marching orders are, to preach the gospel to all the world and the rest of mankind." Is that the improved edition, made by the last General Assembly on the great commission of the Head of the church. "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel unto every creature"? Does the General Assembly authorize its Moderators to make use of such claptrap, and rough and ready nonsense, in announcing the great mission it has to fulfill? If so, then let Dr. Scott and his Presbyterian church hear our protest in turn. We protest against such sectarianism in prayer. We protest against his heresies on the Bible and Sabbath question. We protest against all self-constituted Popes, and we protest against any such Presbyterian church of which Dr. Scott may be an exponent ever getting a foothold in "this new and glorious State;" and this protest we hand down to the coming ages, and leave it at the door of all Moderators, who may profit by it if they choose.

A SABBATH SCHOOL RE-UNION.

The Sunday school connected with the Howard street Presbyterian Church of this city, entertained each other and their friends with one of the most charming and pleasant reunions of the season.

The time selected was during the holiday week, when the festival spirit was at its height.

The church was crowded to overflowing, while the children led off in singing, declamations, recitations, &c. Then followed amusing and interesting exhibitions of the Magic Lantern. A tableau of a "*Bouquet of Flowers*" was performed afterwards, than which nothing could have been more appropriate and delightful.

May these dear children finally blossom out in all the glory of the bright world above.

Liberal as well as numerous presents, which consisted chiefly of books, were next distributed to the scholars by the teachers, upon which a perfect buzz and flow of joy filled the crowd.

By ten o'clock, the children were at home, happier and no doubt better, for such a festival. No head ached—no tired-out-body complained, but with fresh spirits and happy hearts the pillow of sleep was pressed, and the dreams of night proved enchanting and sweet. Such a re-union will bear repeating when holiday week comes round again. It proves also that children can be made *perfectly happy* without being dragged into midnight hours by the dissipations of the dance and ball.

NOTES HERE AND THERE.

A TRUE GIRL.—In a recent tour, we made the acquaintance of a young lady, who is quite a centre of attraction, and whose praise dwells on the lips of many admiring friends. She is not a star of fashion; she is not an heiress of fortune; she is not a queen of beauty. She makes no show, claims no honors; she is satisfied to seem what she is, to pass for what she is worth.

On a certain day, a ball was to come off in the place where she lives. "Lizzie, you must go to the ball to night," said her brother. "No," was the reply. "There is no harm in it, you needn't dance, you can sit and look on." "No, I cannot go. I promised father when I left home not to go to such places, therefore I'll not go," and true to her word, she started to walk home alone, which was over a mile from town, and in the night at that.

Thinking that she would not venture far alone, her brother stood still, expecting every minute to see her turn back, and ask him to come on. Lizzie walked on, turning neither to the right or left, the very embodiment of a true and unfaltering purpose. Whether he was vexed or pleased, it mattered not. Alexander soon caught up and escorted his sister safely home. She conquered on the very first trial. No one after that ever asked her to a ball, or ever will, with any idea of success. She will never be troubled by a thousand and one pressing invitations to balls and dances. She has made her mark, and is respected. She was true to herself, to her father, and she wears laurels for it; and the very persons who would have courted her in the ball-room profoundly respect and honor her, out of it, and all the more so, because she said *no*, and did as she said.

Lizzie C. belongs to the same class that Miss ——, of Auburn, N. Y., does. Our Auburn friend, whom, by the bye, we have never seen, moved in the most refined and influential circles. Possessing all the charms of wealth, beauty and intellectual culture, she was much sought after as well as admired by those who knew her. A gentleman of her acquaintance, of great pretensions and some note, falling into certain irregularities of life, came at length to rest under sundry but "soft impeachments." He made his boast, however, that for all that, Miss —— would receive him as before. She heard of it. Soon after, he attempted to make good his boast. As he stood at the door, it so happened that Miss ——, the young lady in question, was the one to come to the door. At once the fine kid-gloved gentleman, made most courtly and prepossessing bows and salutations. Standing like a statute before him, the lady coldly and proudly replied, "I do not recognize such characters." A bombshell could not have startled him with greater surprise and horror. It cured him of his presumption. The young men heard of it and remembered the lesson. The preaching of a dozen ministers could not have produced an impression equal to it.

We need more such young ladies everywhere. We need their help in California. Here their influence is potential, and with them the correction of many of the social evils of society lies, and without their co-operation, the task is not only difficult, but hopeless.

The Overland Mail Routes in Mid-Winter.

Since the stormy winter of '52 and '53, we have not known so much snow to fall on the mountains, as has fallen this season. We look upon it as a very timely and fortunate occurrence, as it necessarily tests the practicability of the OVERLAND ROUTES. No one questioned the success of these routes, in fine summer weather—while on the other hand many of the most sanguine advocates of their importance and necessity trembled, lest the severe snows of winter might prove insurmountable barriers to their success. The snows have come, and the stages *have not failed* in their arrivals. Neither can it be said, 'It is owing to an open and mild winter.' We cannot repress our joy, as we realize, at last, the complete success of the *Overland Routes*. In mid-winter, the President's Message was expressed through in SEVENTEEN days by the Central route, i. e. via Salt Lake and Placerville, and in NINETEEN days by the Southern route. By some means or other, the express by the Southern route was the first to bring the Message. This has annoyed those who have always strongly advocated the superiority of the Central over the Southern route, while it has elated the partizans of the latter. We wish both of these routes a complete and great success. California needs them both; but if one route is to be supported at the expense of the other, we hope every man in California will cry out against it. Letter writers from St. Louis charge Mr. Buchanan with refusing his Message to Hockaday & Co., the Salt Lake Mail Contractors. We give to our readers the version of the *Bulletin's* correspondent respecting this matter.

SHAMEFUL TREATMENT OF THE SALT LAKE OVERLAND ROUTE.—Hockaday & Co., the Salt Lake contractors, are heavy sufferers by some piece of jugglery. These gentlemen long ago made application for a package of the Message and documents, to be forwarded by a similar Express through Utah to San Francisco, desiring to make a test of speed to the Pacific with the Butterfield Express. Additional horses were purchased, sent out on the road and disposed along at the stations, so as to form perfect and regular relays. A promise was obtained from Washington that the documents would be forthcoming, and a messenger came down from St. Joseph to St. Louis to await their coming, as promised, to "care of *Republican* office;" but, strange to say, the President refused them a copy of his message, (so I learn from Washington), and Hockaday's agent, instead of getting a fair start with Pardee, is still in this city, with no prospect of obtaining the document until it appears in the columns of our city papers. The enterprise will necessarily be abandoned, although the mail contractors incurred an expense of $8,000 to consummate it in proper style. As Mr. Corbin is in the interest of the Southern route, he may explain why and how the Northern mail line was deprived of its design of making a trial of speed with the other.

Other writers are equally severe and denunciatory, on this supposed conduct of the President of the United States.

For ourselves, if we were compelled to believe it, we could hardly find words to express contempt and reprobation of conduct, so petty and low. We strongly incline to the belief that the failure of Hockaday & Co. in obtaining the Message, must have been owing to some mismanagement, for which Mr. Buchanan is in no way responsible—for, however he may have failed in our estimation in many things as President, we do not yet believe he has come down to deeds so small and mean. He may have enough to account for, without accounting for any such undignified and unpresidental conduct.

We admire the energy of both companies who brought the Message through—and congratulate them and the country on their success. And may this success stimulate the General Government to grant them further aid and support, and also to place the Central route on the same terms with the other.

CALIFORNIA ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.—At the meeting of this society, holden on January 3d, 1859, the following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year: For President, Leander Ransom; 1st Vice President, Theodore F Mann; 2d Vice President, J. N. Bolen; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Wm. O. Ayres; Treasurer, B. Russell; Recording Secretary, Dr. J. B. Trask; Librarian, Wm. Reiby; Curator of Botany, H. G. Hanson; Curator of Conchology, Dr. J. A. Veatch; Curator of Zoology, Dr. Wm. O. Ayres; Director of Geology and Mineralogy, Dr. John H. Trask.

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE SUNDAY LAW.

PLACERVILLE, January 1st, 1859.

EDITOR PACIFIC: Throughout the mining counties, the decision of the Supreme Court in the Archy case, in which, in the language of a wit: "The argument was made for the North, and the negro given to the South," and the *exparte* Newman case, in which the Court decide the Sunday Law to be unconstitutional and void, as though the framers of our Constitution had *ex industria*, ignored Sunday, the first day of the week, the Lord's day, or the Sabbath, are ironically styled *par nobile fratrum*. The first lawyer in the State having any respect for his professional reputation, is yet to be found, who approbates or defends these twin brother decisions. The learned counsel who were employed to obtain them, keep a dignified silence thinking "that the better part of valor is—discretion." The Convention, when framing the organic law of this State, *did recognize* SUNDAY. In the 17th section article 4, of the Constitution, this language is used: "Every bill which may have passed the Legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approves it, he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it with his objections. If any bill shall not be returned within ten days after it shall have been presented to him (Sunday not excepted) the same shall be a law, &c.

The Supreme Court, the late Chief Justice Murray concurring, decided that the word Sunday, in that part of the Constitution, meant Sundays. Thus we see that our Convention did *not*, like infidel, revolutionary France, during the reign of the guillotine, abolish Sunday, and set up "beauty without modesty or virtue," to be the idol of their adoration, as the Goddess of Reason.

If the ruling of the Supreme Court be Constitutional law, then the law closing Courts of Justice on Sunday, New Year's Day, &c., is also null and void. When a decision of a court outrages public sentiment, violating the moral sense of the people, it loses its force and binding effect. It is no wonder then, that a Justice of the Peace, and a County Judge were bold enough to hold the Sunday Law Constitutional, notwithstanding the ruling of Judges Terry and Barnett, that the law was null and void.

It reminds me of the courage of an English Judge in the dark days of English history, who refused to hold court on Good Friday, saying that he recollected of no judge save Pontius Pilate, who ever did desecrate that day, by holding court.

When the seven bishops—the noble Trelawney being one—were tried by an English court, noted for its unscrupulous servility to the tyrant, James the II., an English jury dared to acquit these godly men against the frowns of their monarch, and the threats of his servile judges, to the wild joy of the people.

Macaulay, in his history, states that, "all over the country was sung a song of which the burden is still remembered."

"And shall Trelawney die, and shall Trelawney die,
Then thirty thousand Cornish boys will know the reason why."

Then shall we have a Sabbath day or Sunday, as a day of rest? The thousands who petitioned the last Legislature for this law, will enquire "the reason why," the Supreme Court *nullified it*.

The majority of the Supreme Court in *exparte* Ellis, say the writ of *habeas corpus* has been abused. For the sake of the argument, admit that this great remedial writ has been abused, and what then? is it for the Court or the Legislature to correct the abuse? A case decided in Vermont by the very able Supreme Court of that State, reported in 1 Vermont Reports, page 417, is in point. In passing on the *habeas corpus* act of that State, very similar in its provisions to our statute, the Court say, "By the statute of this State, the jurisdiction to grant the writ, to enquire into the cause of commitment, appears to be general, extending to all cases, either civil or criminal; whether it was *expedient* to give such extensive powers, was a matter *exclusively* within the province of the Legislature, and if they have given it, it is in vain to object to the jurisdiction by saying that the Judge may discharge upon false or frivolous pretences; for objections founded on the possible *abuse* of power, may be urged against all delegated authority whatever." This ruling of that very enlightened tribunal, is in accordance with the American and the English cases. But it may perhaps be replied that, although sound law, and well suited for the steady, "solid men" of New England, still it is unfit for this State, and not suited to the habits of our fast people.

That the Sunday Law needs amendment, none will deny. All who watchfully observed its passage through the Legislature know well, that amendments were made after the bill came from the hands of the Committee of the Senate on Public Morals, intended for its ultimate defeat—that with great difficulty, and by a majority of one or two votes, the Senate refused to concur in an amendment tacked to the bill by the Assembly, and when the Assembly receded from its amendment, and passed the bill, still by fleteen the bill was attempted to be strangled, and had to be *enrolled three* by the enrolling clerk of the Senate. It is expected by the people that the present Legislature will amend this law, and the people expect the Governor to apply his veto to any bill repealing the Sunday Law, unless the same bill gives the State a better Sunday Law.

In fine, the decisions of the Supreme Court in *exparte* Newman, and *exparte* Ellis, call to my memory a striking passage in one of the speeches of Mr. Webster, delivered on the floor of the United States Senate, when battling in defence of the Constitution and the laws of this Union, against the sophists of nullification, wherein he compares the author of nullification "to a strong man in a net, whose every effort to extricate himself from the dilemma in which he had placed himself, only served to plunge him still deeper in the mire."

SABBATARIAN.

FOURTH DISTRICT JUDGESHIP.—Judge Bartlett took his seat as Judge of the Fourth District Court on Monday last, claiming the office of Judge under the Governor's commission, as Judge from the 1st January, 1859, to January 1865. Judge Hager was elected in 1856, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Lake, and his commission gives him possession of the office to the beginning of 1859. The Supreme Court has decided that the District Judges are elected for six years, and Judge Hager claims that under this decision, he holds his office for six years, notwithstanding the fact that the election proclamation called for the election of a Judge to fill a vacancy, and that his commission reads to the same effect. We learn that Judge Hager will sue out a writ of quo warranto to know what sanction Judge Bartlett has to the office. We shall soon see whether the Supreme Court will take upon itself to deprive the people of the Fourth District of the privilege of electing their Judge for three years or not.

ROBBERY WITH ILL SUCCESS.

It is seldom that we chronicle any such items as the following, but yesterday Mr. W. Wadsworth, Editor of the *California Culturist*, whose chair is next to ours in the Excelsior Office, came in from a collecting tour with his neck all sore and marked with a riata. Mr. W. says that as he was near San Lorenzo, he was stopped on Tuesday evening by three men, and robbed of about seventeen dollars.

A riata was thrown over his neck, and he was dragged off the road nearly a quarter of a mile, and near to a slaughter house; they then tied his hands behind him and searched him for his money. Mr. Wadsworth walked to Hayward's Hotel with his hands still tied, and as he entered, went to the table and began spitting out forty-nine dollars in gold. This money Mr. W. had dexterously managed to slip into his mouth as he struggled to keep the riata from chocking him outright.

The robbers in addition to the riata, brandished a knife and played a revolver all before him, to compel him to give up the money which they knew he had about his person—and nothing but a most remarkable courage and presence of mind saved both his money and his life.

From the looks of his neck, the whole affair was no childs-play.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28th, 1858.

EDITORS UNION: In your paper of the 25th of December, I find a very interesting, able and most carefully prepared history of the newspapers in California. The public are certainly much indebted to your industry and enterprise for this account of the press on this coast, and as it will, no doubt, be carefully preserved—as it deserves to be—and kept for future reference, and will be appealed to in the ages to come as a document of great historic value. I beg to call your attention to a mistake into which you have fallen, no doubt without any intention to misrepresent any one. I refer to your statement that the *Weekly Pacific*, of this city, is "an organ of the Presbyterian Church."

Now it may be that some Presbyterians are supporters of that paper, but, if I understand its character at all, the journal itself disclaims being considered as the organ of any Church. Presbyterians are so jealous of the glory of the Head of the Church, that they recognize in it no Pope nor Czar, Potentate nor Emperor; nor is it possible for any ukase, decree, bull or journal that is fragmental, political, sectional or partisan to be the organ of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, nor can any such paper be justly and truly considered as a true representative of its teachings, doctrines or usages. Having no connection with the State, but protesting always against such an alliance, we are yet, thank God, a true National Church, knowing no North, no South, no West, no East.

The delegates to our General Assembly, which is our highest Ecclesiastical Court, are every year from the granite hills of glorious old New England, as well as from all the States of the great valleys of the South and West. The Continent, the boundless Continent is ours, and the Islands and continents beyond. "Our marching orders" are to preach the gospel to bond and free, Hebrew and Gentile—"all the world and the rest of mankind." Our General Assembly meets in any and every part of our country, and is equally at home and equally welcome in every section of our Union. Having the honor to be the Moderator of the General Assembly which met in New Orleans last May, and having to preside in the one that is called to meet next May, in the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, I know whereof I affirm, and have a right, if, indeed, it be not my official duty to *protest* against any such journal as the one above named being considered and appealed to in the future history of this noble State as an organ of the Presbyterian Church.

As a part of the Church of Christ in our factious, ismatic and disorganising times, we are exceedingly jealous of our unity, independence and catholicity; and, as we hold that the Lord Jesus Christ is the only head of the Church, and believe that the true Church of God is not confined to any one nation, nor to any age, race or color, so we are bound to throw out our banners to the whole world.

Very respectfully yours, etc.

W. A. SCOTT.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS PAPERS TO THE 9th DEC.

The Overland Mail *via* El Paso and Los Angeles, arrived in this city Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock, with dates from St. Louis to the 9th inst.

Among the items of interest we select the following:

The Virginia Democratic Convention adjourned *sine die*, after nominating Mr. Montague, of Essex, for Lieut. Governor.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Nesqualy, Washington Territory, has addressed a long letter to President Buchanan, complaining of an intended encroachment on the part of the United States Army, stationed in that Territory, on certain Mission lands belonging to the Roman Catholic Church.

Governor Perry, of Florida, in his annual message to the Legislature of that State, assembled at Tallahassee on the 31st ult., discourages the idea of re-opening the slave trade, and favors the removal of the remaining Seminoles from Florida soil.

The defeat of the bill in the Georgia Senate for the repeal of that clause of the Constitution of the State, prohibiting the African slave trade, is a cheering indication of a healthy feeling in the South.

The official returns of the election in the Berks (Penn.) Congressional District, give Keim, Anti-Lecompton, 6156 votes, and Wanner, 5687. This makes Keim's majority 569. Swartz's majority over Glancy Jones was only 30 or 40.

Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, says there is no truth in the rumored murder of Gov. Cavendish and Mr. Ashley by the Indians.

New York Charter Election.

The charter election in New York, Dec. 7th, passed off quietly. The vote was small. Robert T. Haws, the Republican candidate for Comptroller, is elected by a plurality of over 11,000 votes. The indications are that the Republican candidate for Governor of the Alms House has also been elected.

Robert T. Haws, for Comptroller, received 32,000 to 11,500 for Russell, anti-Tammany; and 18,000 for Purser, Tammany.

Of the nine Aldermen elected, five are Republicans to four Tammany men. Charles Brenningshauser and Isaac Townsend are chosen Governors of the Alms House.

Of the School Officers, a majority are Republicans, and the indications are that the advocates of the Bible in the schools, which was an important feature in the campaign, have some accessions to their strength.

BIBLE IN COMMON SCHOOLS.

CONTINUED FROM DR. ANDERSON'S SERMONS.

Having answered the objections that "the Bible is sectarian and protestant, and as such interferes with the rights of conscience," it only remains to dispose of the charge that its use in the schools is contrary to the constitution, and a violation of our free institutions.

Let us see what the Constitution of the United States, and of our own State, say on this subject.

In the Constitution of the Federal Government, as framed by the convention, and signed on the 17th September, 1789, there is only this reference to the subject of religion: "No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States." (Article VI.) Several of the states, on adopting the constitution, expressed a desire to have something more full and explicit on this whole subject. Their main object seems to have been to secure themselves against the possibility of a union of church and state, the evil effects of which had been felt by their ancestors in the mother country. In compliance with this desire, several amendments, one of them on this subject, were proposed by the first Federal Congress, and having been adopted by the several states, became a part of the constitution in 1791. Article I of these amendments is the one in question, and reads as follows: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." This is all the constitution of the United States says on the subject of religion; and the intention of the framers, as well as the letter of the provision, are perfectly apparent, namely, to prevent forever the establishment by law of a national religion, and to secure every denomination in the exercise of religious worship in the form and at the places preferred by them.

Now I ask any candid man if the use of the Bible in the schools, conflicts with the letter, or intention, or spirit of these two provisions of the constitution of the United States? It does not propose, or even tend towards a union of church and state, by an establishment of religion; and most obviously it does not interfere with the Methodist, or Presbyterian, or Romanist, or Mohammedan, or any other, in the choice of his tenets and the free exercise and enjoyment of his private and public worship.

I need not detain you by anything more on this point; the constitution speaks for itself, and in language so plain that "he may run that readeth it." I declare that by no rule of interpretation, by no possible mode of construction, can the above articles be tortured into a prohibition, or even interference with the free use of the Bible in all the schools of the land.

The same is true of the constitution of our own State. The first article of that instrument is a "Declaration of Rights," the fourth section of which reads, "The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed in this State: and no person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness, on account of his opinions on matters of religious belief; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured, shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the state." Here again the letter and intention are alike clear; by no gloss or commentary can we make the instrument more intelligent, or the object of its framers more clear, than the words themselves do: "The free exercise and enjoyments of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference." Again we ask, how does the use of the Bible in schools interfere with the free exercise of religious worship, or the free choice of religious profession? And again we say that by no fair construction can the constitution be made to prohibit, or even discountenance, its free and unrestricted use in the schools.

The second part of the objection, viz: "That the use of the Bible in schools is a violation of the spirit of our free institutions," falls to the ground; for surely the spirit of our institutions are not directly opposed to the letter and intention of the constitution which creates those institutions!

We may here ask, What is the spirit of American institutions? If I understand the phrase, it means the "essential qualities," the true intention and natural working of those institutions. Is not the constitution of our country, in accordance with which all our civil institutions exist, based on a recognition of Christianity? Does it not *recognize the being of God*, and the *Divine appointment of the Sabbath*, and the *inspiration of the Bible*? Surely it does, else it would not regard an oath in the name of God, or on the Bible as valid; nor refuse to legislate on the Christian Sabbath. It is certainly useless to adduce facts to prove that ours is a Christian nation—our entire history is but one proof of the fact—for all our forefathers worshiped God, and recognized His Sabbath, and honored His written word. The Continental Congress opened its sessions by prayer to almighty God—our Federal constitution, as just seen, recognizes and makes provisions for the free religious worship of God, and so does our own State. During the long and doubtful struggle of the revolution, God was acknowledged by frequent days of fasting and prayer, on the occasion of defeat, and of thanksgiving, when victory crowned our arms.

Such is the nation, such are her institutions, and yet we are told that the spirit of these institutions is violated by teaching in our schools the word of that God whom we acknowledge in all our public acts! What! does the spirit of our institutions require us to believe in God, and at the same time refuse to the coming generation the book which alone reveals him? To acknowledge the Sabbath, and keep from them the Bible, which alone reveals a Sabbath? To recognize Christ, and build our own hopes of a future state of felicity on His merits, and yet keep the book which alone testifies of Him out of the hands of the millions of youth of our country, and those very millions too, who, a dozen of years hence, will hold in their hands the destiny of the nation?

So far from this being true, it is to me most apparent, that the *spirit of our free institutions requires us to give the Bible to every child in the land*. It is of the very genius of those institutions to teach the coming nation to rely on the God of their fathers, and maintain the same principles which have descended to them.

The Chinese statesman may justly say that to teach the Bible in the schools of his country, is a violation of the institutions of the country; so may the Turk and the Hindoo, and so may France and Austria and Italy and Spain, say, for the Bible is opposed to all their despotic, civil and ecclesiastical institutions, and is of course a violation of their spirit; but the American statesman cannot say so. In his speech on the revision of the Constitution of Massachusetts, and while commenting on the power and duty of the State to provide a religious education for her children, Mr. Webster said: "I rejoice that every man in this community can call all property his own, so far as he has occasion for it to furnish for himself and his children the blessings of *religious* instruction, and the elements of knowledge. This celestial and earthly light he is entitled to by the fundamental laws. It is every poor man's undoubted birthright; it is the great blessing which the Constitution has secured to him; it is his solace in life, and it may well be his consolation in death, that his country stands pledged, by the faith which it has plighted, to protect his children from ignorance, barbarism and vice."

In the opinion of this greatest of American statesmen, the spirit of the institutions would be *violated by withholding* the Bible and religious education from the coming generation, for he insists that such education is every man's birthright and a natural and necessary product of the institutions of our country.

A plausible objection, based on the one we have just considered, is made by religious persons. They say "we have our own views in relation to the just interpretation of scripture, and do not wish our children to be misled by the fanciful or erroneous expositions which every school teacher may choose to make."

The fallacy here is in assuming that which is not true. It is not proposed, or desired that teachers shall give their peculiar sectarian interpretations of the Bible to their pupils. All that is asked for, is to let *God speak for Himself from the sacred page.* Let the teacher read it without note or comment; will the Christian father say that there is danger in this? Are his sectarian views likely to be interfered with by the simple text of God's holy word? If so, I fancy his views must be erroneous, and the sooner his child is taught to depart from them the better. But the objection is intensely selfish and sectarian, and only worthy of the eleventh century, and its great master spirit, Pope Gregory the VII. The children of this Christian Father have the Bible at home, and enjoy his interpretations of its holy principles, but at the same public school where they are educated, there are scores of youth who have no Bible *at home*, nor Christian parent to explain and enforce it, *if* they had, and who must hear it read in the school, or go forth to the world without a knowledge of its saving truths; and for fear his children should have their sectarian views injured he will refuse the Bible altogether to those destitute ones!

SHASTA A GOOD EXAMPLE.

After long planning and many discouragements, the Shastans are now building a new church. This is not of itself remarkable, but the way in which it is done is worthy of note. They build without a minister; not knowing whom they are to have for a preacher, they are first securing him a place to preach in.

The credit of this movement is chiefly due to the ladies. They thought the new church had been long enough talked of, and set themselves to work. An association was formed, comprising those of various denominational sympathies, uniting cordially for a common good. An efficient soliciting committee was appointed, which apportioned and thoroughly canvassed the place. The subscription was unexpectedly successful.

The work on the site is already begun. The lot was a legacy from a former association, and is one of the best in the place. The building is to be of wood; to seat 225; to cost $3,500, of which more than $3,000 is already secured.

The young men have formed a Library Association, whose growing book-cases and well stocked reading room, make many a pleasant evening for those who would otherwise be left to the loneliness and perils of California leisure.

Here is an example for some other towns. Communities, like individuals, have their times of reflection. Why should they not lead to such *action* as is here recorded?

One thing seems to be put beyond question; when the *ladies* take hold in earnest, churches can be built. If, instead of caring only for balls and excitement, or sitting in listless despondency, they will determine to have preaching, and the old blessed Sabbath influences, they can bring it about; let them know their power, and use it.

No people need wait for a minister, before building a church. Church building is not a preacher's business; it tasks and troubles him; it spoils his sermons and makes him an unwelcome beggar, when others should do the work, and can do it better than he. Set up the pulpit, and some one will occupy it. G.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of California met on Monday last in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. On Tuesday they proceeded to organize by the election of the following officers:

SENATE.—Mr. Dickinson, of El Dorado, President *pro. tem.*; E. C. Palmer, San Francisco, Secretary; J. T. Pennington, Trinity, Assistant Secretary; W. S. Letcher, Santa Clara, Engrossing Clerk; John C. Reid, San Joaquin, Enrolling Clerk; J. W. Hawkins, Solona, Serg't at Arms; E. P. Sanders, Sonoma, Ass't Serg't at Arms.

ASSEMBLY.—Mr. Stratton of Placer, Speaker; C. Gilman, Tuolumne, Clerk; R. McGill, San Francisco, Ass't Clerk; E. W. Casey, Sierra, Engrossing Clerk; J. H. Moore, El Dorado, Sergeant at Arms; J. Shultz, San Francisco, Assistant Sergeant at Arms.

The members of the Legislature are said to be a fine looking body of men, and it is to be hoped will discharge their duties faithfully and deserve the thanks of their constituents. The Message of the Governor was delivered yesterday, but was not received here in time for us to comment on in this day's paper.

THE MONSTER CLIPPER SHIP.—The mammoth of clippers, the Great Republic, arrived here last week, and is lying at the foot of Lombard and Greenwich sts., near North Point, her great length requiring a wharf extending from one street to the other. It will be remembered that during the war in the Crimea, she was chartered to carry troops and munitions of war to the allies, and actually carried a full regiment of cavalry, with all their horses, and several thousand tons of military stores at the same time, and thus heavily laden, outsailed the steamers in company, to the astonishment of the English and French on board. This is her second voyage to California.

CURING HAMS.

As these time is at hand for preparing these useful stores of rich and savory food, a few words will not be out of place in regard to them. The legs of hogs short in the hock are best for hams, and should be chosen in preference to lanky legs. They may be salted by immersion in a clean pickle, containing a little sugar and saltpetre dissolved, or they may be salted by rubbing ground solar evaporated salt over them, turning them every day and giving them a good rubbing. A little sugar and ground black pepper added to the salt will much improve the flavor of the meat. It requires about a month to salt hams by the wet process, and three weeks by the dry system. At the end of this period they should be hung up a few days to drip, and then they are ready for smoking. Much depends on the kind of material used for smoking them, so as to secure a sweet flavor. Whatever fuel is used for this purpose one condition should never be overlooked; it should be perfectly dry, or else it will be liable to impart a bitter taste to the meat. Dry corn cobs and some dry sweet hay are superior to all other agents that we have seen employed for smoking beef and hams.—*Scientific American.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

TEHUANTEPEC LINE'S GENERAL AGENT.—We are gratified in being able to announce that the Louisiana-Tehuantepec Company have secured the services of John C. Caperton, Esq., as general agent of the line for the Pacific coast. Mr. Caperton is a well known resident of this State, and, moreover, possesses qualifications which eminently fit him for the post he has assumed.—*National.*

CHILDREN IN NAPA COUNTY.—The whole number of children in Napa county, between the ages of four and eighteen years, is 1,007; number under four years, 416; number of children born in California, 510; number of children attending the public schools, 474; total number of children in Napa county, 1,423.

THE POTRERO QUARTZ MINES.—The *California Farmer* says:

We have received from J. J. Fulton, Esq., samples of the gold-bearing quartz from the new mines at the Potrero. Although some papers say it will turn out $500 to the ton, we do not vouch for the fact. They say it is finely ingrained into the quartz; this we do not doubt, for it was *so finely* ingrained we could not see it. As to being $500 to the ton, only this do we know, what we saw was a Ful ton.

GRAVE OF THE OATMAN FAMILY.—Speaking of the Gila river mines and the route traveled along its banks by the mail stages, the Memphis *Bulletin* says:

There is one location on this river that has obtained considerable celebrity, and proves a point of interest to all travelers, and is sure to be pointed out by the stage driver when passing it. It is needless to say that this is no less place than that on which the Apache Indians murdered the Oatman family. Near the road, on the left hand side, is seen a grave with a new head board, on which is written, "Sacred to the memory of the Oatman family, 1854." It is a brief epitaph, but speaks volumes to the traveler. The captured girl has been rescued from slavery, and an interesting book has been written concerning her captivity—yet the grave stands out as a warning to all travelers as to the character of the savages whose dominions they are about to pass through.

THE *Mountain Democrat* says that a party of gentlemen arrived at Placerville from Genoa on Thursday night, having ridden over the mountains on horseback without difficulty, though their horses had, at times, to leap soft places in the snow.

A GREAT "COW COUNTY."—The Napa *Reporter* notices a couple of eight year old cattle weighing respectively 1,980 and 2,225 pounds. They were raised by Wm. Smith & Brother, near Napa City.

MAN OVERBOARD.—Monday afternoon, as officers Brown and Former were passing along the wharf at the corner of Pacific and Davis streets, they found a man struggling to get out of the water by one of the piles, and aided him to gain the dock.—The man was named James Mead, and on an examination by Dr. Pratt, it was found that two of his ribs were broken, and that he was badly ruptured. The persons who were present at the time the officers pulled Mead out of the water, said that he had fallen into the bay by accident, but it has since been ascertained that one of the persons who were sent out of the country by the Vigilance Committee, and who has since returned, was implicated in throwing him into the water, and otherwise injuring him.

MARRIED.

In this city, Jan. 2d, by the Rev. Dr. Scott, at Calvary Church, John W. Tucker, Esq. to Miss Helena M. Vancleve, all of this city.

In this city, Dec. 30th, by Rev. J. H. Saxton, Richard D. Blauvelt, Jr. to Adeline, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Jeroleman, of New York city.

In this city, Jan. 3d, by Rev. E. S. Lacy, George Tait to Mrs. Sarah C. Dudley, all of this city.

At Suisun Valley, Jan. 2d, at the Stone Church, by Rev. Mr. Clayton, Capt. Byron Nickerson and Miss Clara E. Hoyt; also by the same, Hon. Jno. Doughty to Maria A. Griffith, all of Suisun.

At Sacramento, Dec. 30th, Henry Myers to Dorothea Green.

At Stockton, Dec. 29th, Samuel F. Donnell to Maria McCabe.

At Folsom, Dec. 14th, James Simpson to Miss Mary Jane Denison.

At the Six Mile House, Sacramento county, Dec. 30th, P. R. Beckly to Sarah C. Walton.

At Volcano, Dec. 30th, at the residence of Mrs. Williams, by J. Doble, J. P., I. N. Neely to Miss Sarah F. Williams.

At Sacramento, Dec. 30th, by Rev. Charles Dierking, H. D. Miess, to Sophia Peisch.

At Walnut Grove, Sacramento county, Dec. 31st, Joseph H. Blaisdell to Lucy R. Phelps.

DIED.

In this city, Jan. 1st, Joseph P. Ladd, accidently shot, aged 15 years.

At Sacramento, Dec. 31st, Joseph Gieler.

At Sacramento, Dec. 30th, Elizabeth Hughes, a native of Manchester, Eng., aged 11 years and 6 months.

At Sacramento, Jan. 2d, Bradley C. Newcomb, aged 29 years.

At Yreka, Dec. 16th, John A. Nisbett, formerly of Missouri, aged 32 years.

At Yreka, Dec. 20th, Daniel C. Roland, formerly of Arkansas, aged 24 years.

At Nevada, Dec. 27th, Mrs. Meloney Kohlman, aged 24 years.

In this city, Dec. 31st, of consumption, Hannah, wife of Samuel Perkins, late of Boston, Mass., aged 56 years and 8 months.

At Folsom, Sacramento county, Jan. 3d, Mary E., wife of Fred G. Hall, aged 35 years, formerly of Portland, Me.

In this city, Jan. 1st, Grace Lillian, only daughter of Dr. R. P. and L. R. Chase, aged 5 years and 9 months.

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YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—BENICIA.
THE WINTER SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL open on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of NOVEMBER next, and close on the 6th of APRIL, 1859.
MISS MARY ATKINS.........Principal.
MRS. A. A. HASKELL....Teacher of the Eng. Branches.
MISS M. M. BRYANT...Teacher in the Eng. Department, Painting and Drawing.
MISS A. E. HEACOCK..Teacher in the Eng. Department, Calisthenics and Embroidery.
MR. P. PIODA.........Professor of the Modern Languages and Music.
MISS M. E. WOODBRIDGE...Assistant teacher in Music
Sept. 20th-3 m. MISS MARY ATKINS.

ON THE TWENTIETH OF DECEMBER the Rev. R. and Mrs. S. F. McCulloch will open a Private Boarding School, at their residence two miles from Chinese Camp, Tuolumne county, where a few Scholars will be taken into their family and provided with a School and a Home. For further particulars address the undersigned at Chinese Camp. Expense per term of five months, (including tuition, board, fuel and lights,) One Hundred Dollars.
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Quotations, it should be understood, are intended to represent the wholesale prices obtainable for entire invoices.

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Custom dues are payable in cash only, and levied *ad valorem.* Unclaimed goods in store are subject to sale by auction at the expiration of one year. The standard ton is 2240lb.

Anchors.	
Per lb.	7 @— 9
Boots and Shoes. DUTY 24 PER CENT.	
Desirable styles sell for about cost and charges. See review.	
Bread. DUTY 15 PER CENT. AD VAL.	
Pilot, domestic ℔ lb	7 @— 7½
Navy do	5½@— 6
Crackers, in tins	9 @— 12
Cakes, and tins	9 @— 12½
Cal Soda Biscuit	— @— 9
Cal Sugar Biscuit	— @— 10
Beeswax. DUTY 15 PER CENT. AD VAL.	
White ℔ lb	— @— 70
Yellow	— @— 50
Candles. DUTY 15 PER CENT.	
Sperm ℔ lb	— @— 45
do Patent	— @— 60
French	— @— 30
German	— @— 27
Adamantine	19 @— 22
Cigars. DUTY 30 PER CENT.	
Desirable Havana will sell for about cost and charges.	
Am Im Havana	10 @— 20
German do do	6 @— 12
Man Cher No 1	— @—
do No 2	— @17 —
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Coffee.	
Duty free when imported from place of growth in all vessels except those of Spain and Portugal, in which case it is 15 ℔ cent., and also free when imported in vessels of those nations from their own colonies.	
Java, white ℔ lb.	None.
Java, green	— @— 15½
Manila	None.
Costa Rica	— @— 15½
Rio	— @— 12½
Cordage. DUTY 19 PER CENT.	
Manila, Am made	10 @— 10½
Manila, S. F. Manufacturing Co. jobbing at	10 @— 11
Tarred Cordage	10½@— 12½
Bale Rope	— @— 11
Bolt Rope	12 @— 13
Cotton Twine	— @— 24
Flax & H Twine	— @— 27½
Coal. DUTY 24 PER CENT.	
Lackawana ℔ ton	— @14 50
Lehigh	None.
Cardiff	— @14
Scotch	— @13 —
West Hartley	17 — @—
Liverpool	14 — @15 —
Brymbo	None.
Sydney	— @11 —
Cumberland	— @20 —
Vancouver Island	— @ 9 —
Oregon	— @ 9 —
Chile	— @12 —
Crockery. DUTY 24 PER CENT.	
Well assorted invoices selling for 10@15 ℔ cent. advance on cost and charges.	
Dry Goods. SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.	
Heavy Brown 3-4	9 @— 9½
do do 4-4	10½@— 11
do do 5-4	— @— 12½
Bleached Long Cloths, medium quality 7-8	— @— 8½
Do do 4-4	8 @— 12
Do do medm qlty 5-4 book fold	— @— 14
Do 8-4 do	— @— 27
10-4 do	— @— 30
DRILLING.	
Heavy Brown, 30 inches	— @— 11
Bleached 28 inch	— @— 10
COTTON DUCK.	
Nos 1 to 5	26 @—
Nos. 6 to 10	21 @—
Twid Ravens, 28 in	— @— 14
Methuen	— @— 15
Flax Canvas, Nos. 1 to 6 ℔ bolt	— @ 8 87½
TICKINGS.	
Ex heavy 30 in	12½@—
Medium, 30 in	10 @— 12
OSNABURGS.	
Plain 30 in	No sale.
Twilled 24 in	No sale.
Plain 24 in	No sale.
DENIMS.	
30 inch	11 @— 12
DIAPERS.	
Scotch 11 yd pieces fine	1 35 @ 1 50
Do do medium	1 — @ 1 25
Russian Crash, medium ℔ yd	— @— 10
PRINTS.	
Merrimac Blues	— @— 10½
do Fancy	— @— 11
Shirting, plates & stripes	— @— 9½
Cocheco Fancy	10 @— 10½
Rich Amern chintz styles fast colors	9 @— 12½
Do do blue and orange fast colors	— @— 9
Do do English fancy do	12½@—
Do do French 4-4 do do	15 @— 20
LINENS.	
Table Damask, ℔ yard	— 27½@— 75
Sheetings, 10-4 to 12-4	85 @— 95
Table Covers 7-4 to 12-4	1 — @ 2 50
Blankets selling for 25 ℔ cent advance on invoice.	
Carpeting 25 ℔ cent advance.	
HOSIERY.	
White and colored Cotton Hose, ℔ dozen	1 25 @ 3 —
Woolen half Hose	1 75 @ 3 —
Wool, country knit	2 75 @ 4 —
Cotton	— @ 1 37½
Merino	2 — @ 4 —
FANCY DRESS GOODS.	
Good styles, and Millinery Goods pay 5 to 12½ ℔ cent. on invoice advance on New York cost.	
CLOTHING.	
Grey Overshirts ℔ doz	14 — @16 —
Blue and Red do	12 — @14 —
Hickory Shirts	5 — @ 6 —
Check Linen do	5 — @10 —
Enfield Mixed Undershirts and Drawers	— @ 8 50
Satinett Pants	18 — @27 —
Cassimere do	30 — @54 —
Overalls	— @ 5 00
Reefing Jackets	2 50 @ 3 75
Goodyear's Black Rubber Coats	3 50 @ 4 50
Do White do	5 — @ 5 50
Do Slate Colors	2 — @ 2 50
Do Rubber Pants	2 — @ 2 —
Drugs.	
Market generally supplied by importations to the regular trade.	
Alum	— @— 3
Balsam Copaiba	90 @—
Bi-Carbonate of Soda ℔ lb	6 @— 8½
Borax, refined	30 @— 35
Brimstone, American roll	— @—
Brimstone, Flor Sulphur	6 @— 8
Cream Tartar pure	40 @— 42½
Castor Oil, E. I. refined	1 30 @ 1 40
Epsom Salts	— @— 4
Hydro Potass	— @ 4 50
Opium Turkey	— @ 8 —
Opium, China	16 — @17 —
Oil Annis	6 00 @ 6 50
Quicksilver	— @— 75
Sal Soda, Am and English	— @— 3½
Sulphate Quinine, ℔ oz	— @ 1 75
Tartaric Acid, ℔ lb	70 @— 75
Annatto	35 @— 40
Copperas	2 @— 3
Sugar of Lead	— @— 15
Sulphuric Acid	7 @— 8
Saltpetre, E. I. refined	— @— 12½
Nitric Acid	— @— 25
Corks ℔ 1000	2 75 @ 3 25
Fish.	
Duty on Foreign Caught 15 ℔ cent.	
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ hfbbl	12 — @—
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ kitt	3 25 @—
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ hfbbl	10 — @—
Salmon, Oregon pickled ℔ bbl	— @13 —
Salmon, Puget's Sound	— @13 —
Salmon, Smoked, ℔ lb	— @— 12½
Cod, Dry, ℔ lb	8½@— 9
Flour and Meal. DUTY 15 PER CENT.	
Gallego, ℔ bbl	— @12 —
Haxall	— @12 —
Oregon	— @—
California	8 — @ 9 50
Corn Meal, pun	— @24 —
Corn Meal, bbls	— @ 6 —
Corn Meal, hf bbls	— @ 3 —
French Conserves and Liqueurs.	
Brandy Fruits, ℔ case	6 — @—
Fruits in Syrup	— @10 5
Absynthe, Pernod's ℔ doz	— @12 —
Do Berger's	— @11 40
Do other brands	6 50 @—
Vermouth com'on	6 — @—
Vermouth Noilly	8 — @—
Curacoa	8 — @—
Kirchwasser	6 — @—
Muscatel	— @ 3 25
White Wine Vinegar	— @—
Fruits and Preserves.	[illegible]
Ginger, Preserved, ℔ case	6 — @—
Brandy Fruits, qts	— @ 3 75
Brandy Fruits, half gal	4 75 @—
Assorted Pie Fruits qts American	4 50 @ 4 75
Do English	— @ 5 50
Fresh Raspberries, 2lb tin	— @ 5 —
Fresh Blackberries	— @ 5 —
Fresh Whortleberries	— @—
Fresh Strawberries	5 50 @ 6 00
Fresh Gooseberries	— @—
Fresh Cherries	— @—
Fresh Peaches	5 25 @ 5 50
Fresh Quinces	— @—
Fresh Apples	— @ 3 75
Fresh Pears	— @—
Fresh Cranberries, kegs, ℔ gal	1 10 @—
Currant Jelly, qts glass	— @ 6 50
Jellies assorted, 2lb tins	— @ 6 50
Raspberry Jam	— @ 6 50
Blackberry Jam	— @ 6 50
Strawberry Jam	— @ 6 50
Honey, 2lb tins	5 — @—
Fresh Tomatoes	2 50 @—
Green Corn	— @ 4 50
Green Peas	— @ 3 50
Oysters	4 — @ 7 —
Clams, 2lb tins	— @ 5 —
Lobster	4 50 @—
Lobster, 1lb tins	2 50 @—
Turkey, 2lb tins	— @ 8 50
Chicken	— @ 8 50
Sardines, hf bxs	— @ 3 50
Sardines, qr bxs	— @ 2 50
Gherkins, qts	— @—
Gherkins, hf gal	4 — @—
Cucumbers, kegs, ℔ gall	— @—
Glassware.	
DUTY: Cylinder and Crown, 15 per cent.	
The agents of Eastern manufacturers are making limited sales at regular list prices.	
Grain. DUTY 15 PER CENT.	
Corn, California, ℔ lb	— @— 2
Corn, Mexican	— @— 2
Oats, California	1 40 @ 1 50
Barley, Old	— @—
Do New	1 15 @ 1 18
Wheat, California	2¼@— 2½
Wheat, Oregon	— @—
Peas, Split	— @— 8½
Beans, American White	No sale.
California White	2¼@— 2½
Beans, Chile Bayos, old	— @—
Do California do	2¼@— 2½
Gunny Bags.	
In bales, each	10½@—
In bundles	— @—
Grindstones.	
Per cwt	2 50 @—
Gunpowder. DUTY 15 PER CENT.	
American Blasting Dupont's, ℔ keg	3 — @—
Do do Hazard	3 — @—
Do do Whipple's	2 87½@—
English Blasting	— @—
American Canister Hazard's ℔ lb	— @— 40
Do do Dupont's	— @— 40
Do do Whipple's	None.
English Canister	— @— 30
Hops. DUTY 15 PER CENT.	
Crop 1858	35 @— 40
Crop 1857	3 @— 5
Hardware.	
Collins' Axes ℔ dz	12 50 @13 —
do handled	— @15 50
Axe Handles	1 — @ 3 50
Pick Handles	2 75 @ 3 —
Long Hndld Shovels branded light	10 — @11 —
Nails, Cut ℔ lb	— 4½@—
Do Wrought	— @—
Hay.	
California ℔ ton	30 — @31 —
Leather.	
DUTY: Sole 15; other kinds 19 ℔ cent.	
Sole Leather, Oak tanned ℔ lb	— @— 45
Do do hemlock tanned	— @—
Harness Leather	— @— 40
Skirting do	— @— 40
Wax Upper Leather, ℔ side	4 — @ 4 50
Calf Skins, heavy, ℔ lb	1 — @ 1 12
Do do light	1 — @ 1 12½
Sheep Skins ℔ doz	4 — @ 7 —
Lime and Cement.	
DUTY: Lime 8 ℔ cent, Cement 15 ℔ cent.	
California, first quality	— @ 2 —
Cement, Rosendale	2 25 @—
Cement, Roman	None.
Lumber. DUTY 15 PER CENT.	
Humboldt assorted ℔ M	— @—
Puget Sound, do	22 50 @23 —
Redwood Boards	— @23 —
Redwood Flooring	— @35 —
Port Orford Cedar	— @50 —
Eastern Lumber	35 — @50 —
Do oak, hickory and ash plank	60 — @115 —
Joist, Floor	— @—
Shingles, Eastern, best	None.
Shingles, Redwood	— @ 4 25
Redwood Siding, dressed	26 50 @27 —
Do do rough	— @23 —
Laths, Eastern	None.
Laths, California	— @ 4 25
Doors and Sashes 10 ℔ cent. advance	
Molasses and Syrups. DUTY 24 PER CENT.	
N. Orleans Molasses in bbls, ℔ gal	None.
East Boston Syrup in 5 gal kegs	— @— 70
Do do in 3 gal kegs	— @— 2½
Do in 14 gall kegs	None.
Seth Adams 5 gal kegs	— @—
Do 3 gal kegs	— @— 70
San Francisco Sugar House, 5 gall kegs	— @—
Do Golden	— @— 70
Sandwich Islands do	— @— 30
Malt Liquors. DUTY 24 PER CENT.	
J & R Tennent's bottled Ale, ℔ doz	3 — @—
Do do Stout	3 — @—
Younger's Edinburgh Ale	— @ 3 —
Do Stout	— @ 3 —
Do Imperial Ale in stone jugs	— @ 4 —
Dunphy & Co's Guinness Dublin Stout	— @ 3 25
D Dunbar's bottled Ale	— @ 3 —
Do do Stout	— @ 3 —
Bowley's Ale	— @ 3 —
Jeffrey & Co's Ale, in stone jugs	— @ 4 25
Muir & Son's Edinburgh Ale, stone bottles	— @ 4 25
Do do in pints	— @ 2 87½
Clark & Sengough's Truman's Stout	— @ 3 —
Friends' Allsopp's bottled Ale	— @ 3 —
Byass' do Ale	— @ 3 —
Morice, Cox & Co's Stout	— @ 3 —
Do Ale	— @ 3 —
A Berwick & Co's Ale	— @ 3 —
Bridges' Stout	— @ 3 —
American Ale, in cases	— @ 3 —
Do Porter	— @ 3 —
ENGLISH CASK BEER.	
J R Tennent's Ale ℔ hhd	— @45 —
Do Stout do	None.
Younger's Ale	— @45 —
Do Porter	None.
J C Wood & Co's Ale, Artillery Brand, Westminster Brewery	— @45 —
John Jeffrey's Edinburgh Ale	— @45 —
Salt's Ale do	— @45 —
Reader, Howard & Co's Stout	None.
Allsopp's Ale do	— @45 —
Truman's Stout	None.
Do XX do	None.
Barclay & Perkin's Ale do	— @—
Watkins' Dublin Stout	None.
Abbott's Ale	30 — @—
A Berwick & Co's Ale do	— @45 —
Burton Brewery Co's No 3 Ale	35 — @37 50
Do Stout do	— @—
Bass' Ale	— @45 —
Muir & Son's Edinburgh strong Ale	None.
AMERICAN.	
Eastern ℔ bbl	None.
[illegible]	— @ 8 25
[illegible]	— @15 —
Banca Tin slabs, ℔ lb	33 @— 40
STEEL.	
DUTY: Cast, Shear, and German 15 ℔ cent; other kinds, in bars 15 ℔ cent.	
English Cast Steel, ℔ lb	15 @— 18
QUICKSILVER.	
Per lb	— @— 75
ZINC.	
DUTY: Sheets 15 per cent.	
Sheets ℔ lb	— @— 12
LEAD. DUTY 15 PER CENT.	
Pig ℔ lb	— @— 8
Sheet	— @— 9
Pipe	— @— 10
Bar	— @— 9½
Naval Stores.	
DUTY: Oakum free; other kinds 15 per cent.	
Pitch, ℔ bbl	5 50 @—
Tar, American, ℔ bbl	5 50 @—
Rosin	— @ 2 50
Varnish, bright	— @10 —
Varnish, Copal, ℔ gal	3 — @—
Spirits Turpentine, ℔ gal	— @— 87½
Chains and Cables ℔ lb	— @— 6
Oars and Sweeps, ℔ foot	9 @— 11
Invoices of Shelf Ship Chandlery about prime cost.	
Oakum, Navy, ℔ lb	— @— 9
Do superior	8½@— 9
Oil.	
DUTY: Sperm, Whale, and other Fish Oils of foreign Fisheries, Neatsfoot, Linseed, Hempseed and Rapeseed, 15 per cent.; Olive in casks, bottles or flasks 24 ℔ cent; Palm 4 per cent.	
Olive, common, in bottles, ℔ doz	— @ 4 50
Do Durand's	— @ 4 75
Do Plagniol	— @ 5 —
Do Possel	— @ 5 —
Linseed, boiled	95 @ 1 —
Sperm, crude	1 25 @—
Coast Whale	45 @— 48
Sperm, bleached	1 — @ 1 75
Polar, crude	50 @— 52½
Polar, refined	— @—
China Tea	— @—
Do Nut	1 00 @ 1 05
Lard	1 10 @ 1 15
Paints.	
DUTY: Chalk, 5; White and Red Lead, Whiting, Litharge, Vermilion, etc, 15; Spanish Brown and Ochre, 24 ℔ cent.	
Lead, Red, American ℔ lb	— @— 10
Lead, White, Am. pure, in oil	— @— 10
Ochre, Yellow, Fr. dry	2½@—
Ochre, ground	6 @— 7
Spanish Brown	No sale.
Spanish Brown gnd in oil	4 @—
Whiting	— @— 4
Vermilion, Chinese	— @ 1 30
Litharge	8 @— 10
Venetian Red	4 @—
Chalk	— @— 1
VARNISHES.	
Elastic Carriage	6 — @—
Best Wearing	7 — @ 7 50
Fine Copal	— @ 4 50
Best Oak	4 — @ 4 50
American	1 50 @ 3 —
Tabor & Trego's London	None.
Provisions.	
DUTY: Beef, Pork, Ham and Bacon, Butter and Lard, 15 ℔ ct Cheese 24 ℔ cent.	
Beef, Mess ℔ bbl	15 — @—
Beef, extra Mess, hf bbls	10 — @—
Pork, Clear ℔ bbl	— @24 —
Pork, Clear, hf bbl	— @13 —
Pork, Mess, bbl	— @20 —
Pork, Mess, hf bbl	— @11 —
Pork, Prime, bbl	— @16 —
Pork, Oregon, Mess	— @—
Hams, Billings	— @— 19½
Hams, in brine	— @— 14
Hams, Oregon	None.
Bacon, sides, clear	None.
Bacon, sides, extra clear	— @— 14
Bacon, Oregon	— @—
Beef Tongues ℔ hf bbl	— @—
Butter, choice	28 @— 31
Butter, fair to prime	22 @— 25
Butter, inferior	15 @— 20
Butter California	35 @— 50
Butter, Oregon	None.
Lard 10lb tins	15 @— 16
Lard, kegs, choice ℔ lb	— @— 14½
Lard, Oregon	None.
Cheese, choice	— @— 15
Potatoes. DUTY 24 PER CENT.	
California ℔ 100 lb	— @ 1 12½
Sweet	— @— 4
Pulu. DUTY 15 PER CENT.	
Sandwich Isl ℔ lb	12 @— 14
Rice. DUTY 15 PER CENT.	
Carolina, casks ℔ lb	— @— 6
China No 1	None.
China No 2	3¼@—
Siam white uncl'd	— @— 2½
Siam Cargo do	— @— 2
Siam Paddy	— @— 1½
Patna No 1 do	4½@—
Batavia No 1 do	3½@—
2d quality	3½@—
Manila No 1 do	— @—
Manila No 2 do	— @—
Salt. DUTY 15 PER CENT.	
Fine, 20lb bags	35 @—
Fine, 10lb bags	22 @—
Fine, 5lb bags	15 @—
California ground, in 5lb bags	15 @—
Liverpool Coarse, ℔ ton	— @30 —
Do Stoved	None.
S I coarse	— @13 —
Sauces, &c. DUTY 24 PER CENT.	
Worcestershire Sauce, pts	6 — @—
Do do hf pts	3 75 @—
Tomato Catsup, pts	— @ 1 —
Do do qts	— @ 1 25
Pepper Sauce, pts ℔ doz	1 12½@ 1 25
Capers pts	— @—
Assorted Sauces, pints	1 25 @ 1 50
Starch. DUTY 15 PER CENT.	
Kingsford's	— @— 8½
Colgate's	— @— 8
Shot. DUTY 15 PER CENT.	
Assorted ℔ bag	1 75 @—
Soap. DUTY 24 PER CENT.	
Castile ℔ lb	18 @— 20
Hill's pale No 1	— @—
C L Jones' & Co's extra	— @—
Do No 1	— @— 7
Chemical Olive	7 @— 9
Brown, in small boxes	4 @—
English Yellow	5 @—
Do White	5 @—
Spirits.	
DUTY, ALL KINDS 30 PER CENT	
Alcohol in bbls	— @— 67½
Do in tin	80 @—
BRANDY.	
Jules Robin & Co's Cognac	— @ 5 25
A. C. Godard & Co's	— @ 5 75
Otard v. Pineau's, Cognac	— @ 4 40
United Proprietors Rochelle	3 — @—
Pinet, Castillon & Co	— @ 5 25
A Bonaise & Co's Cognac	4 50 @ 4 75
Vineyards Union Rochelle	3 — @—
Louis Lebertou Cognac	— @ 4 75
Bisquit, Trisoche & Co	— @ 4 75
Maretta & Co	4 — @ 7 —
Pellevoisin	3 — @—
Seignette	— @ 5 25
A Seignette	— @ 3 75
G V Bernard & Co's La Rochelle	3 — @—
Bordeaux	— @ 1 20
Freeman & Simpson's Philadelphia Mixed	— @— 75
American, octave	47½@— 50
GIN.	
Old Tom	1 50 @—
Do Swaine, Boord & Co's	1 25 @—
New York	25 @— 27
Woolfe's Schiedam Schnapps	— @—
Booth & Sedgwick	— @ 5 25
Vekiner's do	— @ 3 50
Charles' London Cordial	— @ 5 50
Ryanende's Steamboat	30 @— 35
Swan	30 @— 35
Grape	30 @— 35
Grape Leaf	None.
Hour Glass	30 @— 35
Crown	30 @— 35
Other b'ds Holland	30 @— 35
WHISKY.	
Scotch	1 20 @—
Irish	1 20 @—
Freeman & Simpson's Magnolia	— @ 1 —
Amer low proof	35 @—
Do high proof ℔ gal	32 @— 33
Do California	— @—
PURE SPIRITS.	
American	50 @— 54
RUM.	
New England	— @— 32½
Jamaica	1 75 @ 3 —
CIDER.	
Bancroft's	— @ 4 —
Fairbanks & Beard's	— @ 3 25
Sugar. DUTY 24 PER CENT.	
Boston crushed ℔ lb	— @—
New York do	11 @—
San Fran'sco do (A)	— @— 12½
Do do (B)	— @— 12
Do Powdered	— @— 13
Do soft crshed A	— @— 12
Do do B	— @— 11
Do Refined Loaf	— @— 13
Do Yellow	— @— 11
China, first quality	10 @—
Do second do	9 @— 9½
Do third do	— @—
Ping Fa	None.
Manila, first qual	None.
Do second do	None.
Do third do	None.
Batavian, Nos 16, 17 and 18	— @— 10½
Do Nos 12@15	None.
Sandwich Island	8 @— 10
New Orleans yel	9½@— 10
W. I. Muscovado	8¾@— 9½
Spices.	
Mustard, Am in 1lb glass ℔ doz	— @—
Do English do	— @—
French	— @ 1 47½
Nutmegs, whole ℔ lb	— @— 70
Mace	— @—
Assorted invoices, ground, in glass, selling for 15 per cent loss.	
Cassia ℔ lb	— @— 45
Pepper Grain	— @— 11
Saleratus, 1lb glass ℔ doz	— @— 62½
Do bulk ℔ lb	5 @— 5½
Teas.	
Duty in American vessels, from the place of growth, free, otherwise 15 ℔ cent.	
GREEN.	
Young Hyson, Gunpowder & Imperial, Canton made cases, 1 lb canisters	— @— 35
Do 2 lb canisters	18½@— 22½
Do boxes	30 @— 35
Young Hyson, Country md bxs	45 @— 65
Country pkd Gunpowder and Imperial, hlf chests and boxes	45 @— 55
Hyson do	45 @— 70
Young Hyson do	45 @— 75
BLACK.	
Oolong, hlf chests and boxes, ½ and ¼ lb papers	35 @— 60
Pouchong do	32½@— 40
Souchong do	32½@— 55
Congou, in bulk	35 @— 50
Tobacco.	
Half lbs, favorite brands ℔ lb	32½@— 40
Do outside do	25 @— 30
Do common do	20 @— 25
Pounds, bright natural leaf	35 @— 45
Goodwin's smok'g ℔ gross	— @ 2 75
Watson's do	— @ 2 75
Anderson's solace Chewing	— @ 6 —
Goodwin's N Y do	— @ 5 —
Bright natural leaf fancy packed	50 @— 55
Do ordinary	25 @— 35
Kentucky Leaf	12 @— 15
Goodwin's Smking	— @ 3 25
Wines.	
Duty, all kinds, 30 ℔ ct. ad val.	
Madeira, in wood, per gal	75 @ 3 —
Do in glass ℔ doz	3 — @ 9 —
Sherry, in wood, ℔ gal	75 @ 2 50
Do Burdon	— @ 2 50
Do in glass ℔ doz	3 50 @ 7 —
Monkey & Co's brands Sherry in wood ℔ gal	2 50 @ 3 50
Evans & Co do	2 50 @ 3 50
Port, wood, ℔ gal	75 @ 2 50
Do glass ℔ doz	— @ 3 —
Burgundy Port	— @—
Claret, Bordeaux, ℔ cask	43 — @45 —
Do Marseilles	None.
Do ℔ case	2 25 @ 4 —
Sauterne	— @ 6 —
Do cask	— @—
Heidsieck	14 50 @15 75
Cordon Royal	— @13 50
G H Mumm & Co's genuine	— @13 —
Sparkling Catawba	— @14 —
Jacquesson	— @13 —
Schreider, Anchor	— @13 —
Ordinary	7 50 @ 9 —
Wool.	
Native Cal ℔ lb	6 @— 8
American	10 @— 12
Wooden Ware, &c.	
3 hooped Pails, patent, painted, ℔ doz	2 75 @—
Nests Tubs do	— @ 9 75
Yeast Powders.	
Preston & Merrill's ℔ gross	— @30 —
Andrews' do	— @23 —
Hunnewell's do	— @25 —

DR. HOOFLAND'S
BALSAMIC CORDIAL,
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, CROUP, HOARSENESS, Bronchitis, Pheumonia, Diseases of the Bowels arising from Cold, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief and (if at all possible) cure of patients in advanced stages of the latter disease.
This celebrated preparation, like the Bitters, may be confidently relied on. It is designed for a class of diseases more general and more fatal than any other—those springing from a "slight cold." That eminent authority, Dr. Bell, says: "I will not say that Colds are to our inhabitants what the *Plague* and *Yellow Fever* are to those of other countries; but I can aver confidently that they usher in disease of greater complicity and mortality than these latter."
Do not trifle with your health; but, if suffering from a cough, or cold on the lungs, buy a bottle of HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL, and you may safely count on a cure. Thousands have done so, and have certified to its wonderful effects.
Coughs sometimes proceed from a disordered or dyspeptic state of the stomach, in which case the German Bitters should be used. In cases of weakness, or general debility of the system, resulting from a protracted cough, the German Bitters will be found of great benefit.
Prepared only by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, and for sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.
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PLOWS!
STEEL AND CAST PLOWS
OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES,
BY THE CASK, OR SINGLE PLOW,
among which will be found the
Celebrated Boston Steel Clipper Plows,
ALL SIZES,
Peoria Steel Plow,
ALSO,
THE (CELEBRATED) CAST EAGLE PLOWS
ALL SIZES,
SIDE HILL PLOWS—
ALSO—THE
S. B. BOSTON PLOW,
[illegible]

THE STORM.

BY ADELAIDE ANNE PROCTOR.

The tempest rages wild and high,
The waves lift up their voice and cry
Fierce answers to the stormy sky—
Miserere Domine.

Through the black night and driving rain,
A ship is struggling all in vain,
To live upon the stormy main—
Miserere Domine.

The thunders roar, the lightnings glare,
Vain is it now to strive or dare;
A cry goes up of great despair—
Miserere Domine.

The stormy voices of the main,
The moaning wind, and pelting rain,
Beat on the nursery window pane—
Miserere Domine.

Warm curtained was the little bed,
Soft pillowed was the little head;
"The storm will wake the child," they said—
Miserere Domine.

Cowering among his pillows white,
He prays, his blue eyes dim with fright,
"Father, save those at sea to-night!"
Miserere Domine.

The morning shone, all clear and gay,
On a ship at anchor in the bay,
And on a little child at play—
Gloria tibi, Domine!

THE GODS OF BRITON.—Dr. Plafare, in a sermon before the University of Cambridge about the year 1573, says: "Before preaching the Gospel of Christ, no church here existed, but the temple of an idol; no priesthood but that of paganism; no god, but the sun, the moon or some hideous image. In Scotland, stood the temple of Mars; in Cornwall, the temple of Mercury; at Bangor, the temple of Minerva; at Malden, the temple of Victoria; at Bath, the temple of Apollo; at Leicester, the temple of Juno; at York, where St. Peter's now stands, the temple of Belona; in London, on the site of Paul's Cathedral, the temple of Diana; at Westminster, where the Abbey rears its venerable pile, a temple of Apollo." Who can read such a statement of facts, well authenticated as they are, and consider what that country now is, without acknowledging the vast obligation under which we are laid to Divine revelation; What but the Bible has produced this mighty moral revolution?

NATIONAL DEBTS.—It appears from a return just published by the Russian government, that at the beginning of the present year the debt of Russia is $352,467,120. This sum cannot be considered excessive, the debt of France being $1,284,860,000; that of England $3,295,610,000; that of Austria $1,124,890,000, and that of Prussia $159,630,000. Thus Russia is the least indebted of all great states but one, and she is the least of any, compared to her population. In England for example, the debt is equal to $143 for each inhabitant; in France $42; in Austria $33; in Prussia $11; in Russia $7. The sums employed by each state annually in payment of interest and sinking funds are, $142,750,000 in England; 102,248,000 in France; $68,640,000 in Austria; $30,000,000 in Russia, and $9,450,000 in Prussia. Russia is here again the last but one, and according to population, the lowest; in England each inhabitant paying $4 59; in France $2 38; in Austria $1 58; in Prussia 50 cts., and in Russia 48 cts. Finally, whilst in England the public debt absorbs 43 per cent. of the whole budget, it only takes 30 per cent. in Austria and France, in Russia 12 per cent., and in Prussia 11 per cent.

ASSAY OFFICE—COINAGE.

The operation of the New York Assay Office has been very useful of late, and the fluctuations of the market for money are indicated in the demand for coin or bars. During the three months ending with October, the deposits for three months have been for three years as follows:

New York Assay Office—three months to Nov. 1.

	Deposits. Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1856	$5,033,000	82,100	5,115,100
1857	4,918,000	1,170,000	6,088,000
1858	4,795,000	1,147,000	5,942,000

The majority of the silver deposited has been foreign coins, probably in consequence of the low price of silver abroad. Bars, in London, at the latest dates, was at 61⅛d. under a demand for China. The coins that come here in the pockets of immigrants go into the mint. The recent order of the Department that all silver should be sent to the Mint at Philadelphia, instead of the New York Assay Office, has been rescinded, and the silver is again received at the New York Assay Office, but at a less rate, say 121½c. instead of 122½c. per ounce. The mode in which payments have been ordered at the Assay Office in the above named quarters is as follows:

	Bars.	Coin.	Total.
1856	$5,049,700	56,000	5,105,700
1857	1,364,000	4,920,000	6,284,000
1858	4,688,000	1,254,000	5,942,000

Last year, when the export of metal was arrested by the panic, the deposits were, for the same reason, required in coin, and this year the proportion of coin is large, although money is a drug, yet the export demand for bars is also small. The abundance of silver here now is very great, and continues to be a burden to the banks. It is quite possible, however, that a change will now take place in the demand for, and perhaps relative value of that metal as compared to gold. The fact that silver has not risen in value, as compared with gold, disappointed many anticipations. It is, however, the case that while in France gold rapidly took the place of silver, in Austria paper had long usurped the place of both. The irredeemable circulation of the bank, which had been but 214,000,000 florins, was pushed up to over 500,000,000 florins, and circulated at an agio of 3@8 for silver. The latter, of course, went out of circulation, and the mass rejected from France and Austria found a market in Asia. The tide has now turned. The Austrian circulation is now reduced to 380 million florins, say $200,000,000, and the bank has resumed specie payments, and the bank holds $60,000,000 in silver. The currency of Germany is now to be silver, and with improving business the quantity required will be large. The operation has already raised the rate of interest at the leading banks. A positive demand for silver will now spring up, and the demand will increase with improving trade, of which there is every element in operation, and Europe will compete with Asia for that metal. It may, therefore, turn out that the large expected appreciation of that metal is at hand.—*U. S. Economist.*

A MINT AT HONG KONG.

It appears that the monetary system of China, both among the natives themselves, as well as between foreigners and Chinese, is the most barbarous and clumsiest imaginable. While in Hong Kong, Canton, and the southern provinces, the Mexican dollar is current, Shanghae and the North have no circulating medium at all, the tael, in which accounts are kept, being a purely imaginary coin. The foreign merchants and the Chinese at Shanghae can, therefore, only approach one another through the medium of the native bankers, or shroffs, or the business is reduced to a mere barter. The absence of any distinct circulating medium is a constant source of embarrassment in all our trading operations in the north of China, and under the extension of commerce likely to follow the new treaty, the adoption of some remedy will be indispensable. It is, therefore, proposed that a mint should be established at Hong Kong, there being every reason to believe that a dollar coined by the British Government under the eyes of the Celestials would soon supercede all others. Whether the Government will listen to the suggestion remains to be seen.

APPARATUS FOR FACILITATING OBSERVATIONS AT SEA.

N one who knows how much care is essential to the accurate observation of the heavenly bodies, even on land, will require to be informed that of all places in the world the deck of a vessel at sea is the most unfavorable to the operation. And yet, as there are many scientific and some practical objects which cannot be obtained without astronomical observations on the ocean, the difficulties experienced have not been deemed too great to be surmounted. The first step which it was found essential to take was, to ascertain the exact nature and amount of those angular disturbances to which vessels are subjected in the sea way, and of which seamen, though they so often experience them, have but little accurate knowledge. These disturbances consist of rolling, pitching and yawing motions, respectively; the first being a motion from side to side, the second a motion from end to end, and the third a deviation in azimuth. In regard to rolling and pitching, it has been found that a free pendulum will by no means afford, as might be supposed, any just indication of the extent of these motions. While the movements of the masthead of a ship, in relation to the clouds above, have been observed to be very singular, the pendulum has gyrated in a very irregular manner, sometimes coming nearly to rest, and at other times swinging through very large arcs. To meet these difficulties Professor Smyth has invented an instrument which is said to be completely successful in its operation.—*N. Y. Sci. List.*

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Fruits, etc.

Apple, dried, do. fresh in cans or bottles, Almonds, Assorted French preserved fruits, Assorted American do, Barberry Sauce, Cherries, preserved or fresh in cans or bottles, Citron, dried or preserved, Currants, Zante, do. Pie Fruit, Currant Jelly, English and American, Chow Chow, Chinese Preserved Ginger, Canary Seed, Dried Peaches, New York and Chile, Figs, Honey, in cans, Jams and Jellies, all kinds of English and American; pints and quarts of glass, and 1-lb. and 2-lb. tins and pots, Lemon and Orange Peel, Limes, Pie Fruits, assorted, by the bottle or dozen bottles, English or American, Prunes, in fancy boxes or by the pound, Quinces, Preserved, Pine Apple, in tin, Raisins, Malaga or Sultana, Raspberries and Raspberry Jam, Strawberries, Jelly and Jam, Tamarinds, in glass, Tomatoes, Whortleberries, Walnuts.

Spices, etc.

Allspice, whole or ground, Broma, Currie Powder, Cayenne Pepper, Caraway Seed, Cream Tartar, Cloves, whole or ground, Cinnamon, whole or ground, Chocolate, Prepared Cocoa, Cocoa Shells, Cracked Cocoa, Burnett's and Preston & Merrill's flavoring Extracts of Lemon Rose, Vanilla, Celery, Nutmeg, Peach, Orange, &c. Ginger, Gelatine, Hops, Irish Moss, Isinglass, Mustard, French in oil, do English, dry, do California, do. Mace, whole or ground, Nutmeg, whole or ground, Olive Oil, Pepper, whole or ground, Saleratus, Sage, Thyme and Majoram, Super Carbonate Soda, Worcestershire and all other English Sauces, Yeast Powder, Donnolly's, Preston & Merrill's and Andrews', various other brands.

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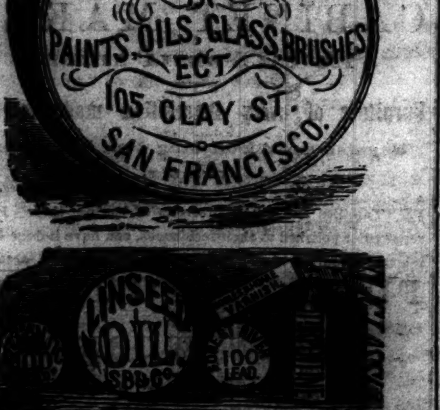

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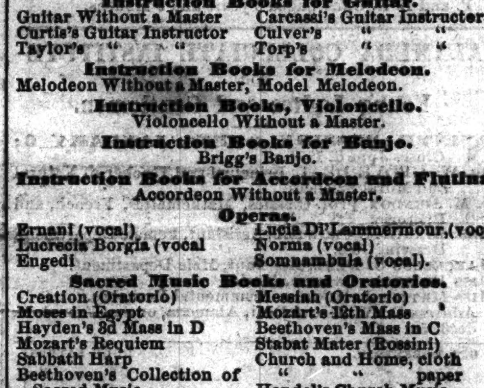

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UNDERTAKER AND GENERAL FURNISHER.

NATHANIEL GRAY HAS TAKEN that large brick building, 155 Sacramento st., corner of Webb, and is now prepared to furnish everything required for
Funeral Arrangements, Coffins,
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Plates and Screws,
wholesale and retail.

N. B.—His facilities are such that he is prepared, at all times, to ship bodies to any part of the world.

☞ Lead Coffins made and forwarded to any part of the State.

☞ 154 Sacramento street, San Francisco, Cal.
apl16- tf.

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BOOK-BINDER, PAPER RULER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER:
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BINDING of every description neatly executed; BLANK BOOKS ruled and bound to any desired pattern; Blanks, Way-Bills, Brief Paper, Music Paper, &c., ruled to order at the shortest notice.

N. B.—I have lately received an EMBOSSING MACHINE—the only one in the State—and am supplied with all other machinery appertaining to a regular Bindery—making it the most complete Bindery in the State.
May 5-3m

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DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AT SIGHT, IN SUMS to suit, on the principal Atlantic Cities.

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Ship and Insure Treasure, under open Policies, in the following named offices in New York:
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company;
Sun " " "
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And transact a General Banking Business.
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jy29-3mo. E. W. CHURCH.

CLINTON
TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
Nos. 67 and 69 Pacific Street.

STILL CONTINUES TO GIVE BETTER BEDS AND BETter board, for the Prices charged, than any other establishment in San Francisco.

☞ Give me a call. F. E. WEYGANT.

☞ A Baggage Wagon bearing the name of the TREMONT and CLINTON HOTELS will be at each boat to convey baggage free. Persons trying other means of conveyance, should try to avoid thieves and bargain with respectable men to ride to either house for ONE DOLLAR, for that is the lawful fare.
ot14-3mo. F. E. WEYGANT.

R. R. R.—HEALTH WILL, IN ALL CASES, FOLlow the use of Radway's R. R. Remedies. There are none so sick or diseased, so weak, feeble, or crippled with pain or infirmities, but that Radway's Ready Relief, Renovating Resolvent, or Regulators, as the nature of the disease or sickness may require, will quickly and rapidly cure. These remedies consist of Radway's Ready Relief; Radway's Renovating Resolvent; Radway's Regulators. Each of these remedies possesses special curative powers over certain diseases. Yet there are other diseases, wherein their combined medical properties are required; and when thus used, if there is sufficient life and strength within the diseased or dying body to sustain their action, the patient will live and be restored to health.

Pain	R. R. Relief.
Acute Diseases	R. R. Relief.
Inflammatory Diseases	Relief and Regulators.
Malarious Diseases	Relief and Regulators.
Congestive Diseases	Relief and Regulators.
Scrofulous Diseases	Renovating Resolvent.
Chronic Diseases	Renovating Resolvent.
Syphilitic Diseases	Renovating Resolvent.
Constitutional diseases	Resolvent and Regulators.
Skin Diseases	Renovating Resolvent
Nervous Diseases	Resolvent, R. Regulators.
Infectious Diseases	Ready R. and Regulators.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

Many diseases that afflict humanity are inherited as heir looms from the diseased bodies of sickly sires. Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis and Fits, are among the most common of constitutional diseases. Now, we care not how many generations the seeds of these diseases may have been established in the system, corrupting the blood—*Radway's Renovating Resolvent* will eradicate from the bodies of the afflicted every particle of diseased deposits, and fill the veins with new, pure and healthy blood.

CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

Radway's Renovating Resolvent should be hailed as a blessing by every mother, throughout the land, whose infants are afflicted with Sores, Humors, &c. These breakings out (thus early) are evidences of disease transmitted from the parent stock. A few doses of the *Renovating Resolvent* will eradicate every vestige of the disease and insure the child a sound and healthy body.

R. R. R.

R. R. R.—Radway's Ready Relief for Headaches, whether sick or nervous; Rheumatism, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Influenza, Paralysis, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Toothache, Small Pox, Fevers, Swollen Joints, Kidney Complaints, Scarlet Fever, Pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Measles, Heartburn, and Pains of all kinds. Radway's Ready Relief will, in a few minutes, change the miseries you suffer to joys of pleasure.

R. R. R.—Radway's Renovating Resolvent, for the cure of chronic diseases—such as Scrofulous and Syphilitic Complaints, Consumptive and other affections of the Lungs and Throat, Induration and Enlargements of parts, Eruptive and other diseases of the Skin, Nodes, Tumors, Ulcers, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood.

R. R. R.—Radway's Regulators will cure, effectively and speedily, Costiveness, Indigestion, Inflammation of the Bowels, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Diseases of the Heart and Kidneys, Female Complaints, Small Pox, Fevers, Measles, &c., &c. Whenever the system is out of order, a dose of Radway's Regulators will restore it to regularity. No female should be without them.

R. R. R.—Remedies are sold by Druggists everywhere.
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Park & White, Agents,
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m27-6m San Francisco.

GEORGE W. CHAPIN & CO.
General Agency and Employment Office,

UNDER the supervision of the Young Men's Christian Association, find employment for all kinds of HELP:
House Servants, Cooks, Seamstresses, Grooms,
Coachmen, Farm Hands, Day Laborers,
MECHANICS, CLERKS, TEACHERS, ETC.
Country orders promptly attended to.
With the above, we have a
House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency.
Rent Houses and Lands, Collect Bills, Negotiate Loans, &c.
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READERS OF THE PACIFIC AND STRANGERS, visiting Sacramento, desiring Goods in our line, are invited to call on us and examine an assortment not excelled in the State.

New and Choice Varieties for Retailing,

Received by every Steamer, direct from manufacturers in Philadelphia and Eastern Cities.

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G. MITCHLER,
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And keeps the best assortment that can be found in the City.

For Parties and Weddings, he has an excellent service of
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Cakes and Confectionery made of the BEST MATERIALS
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STEAM BOILER WORKS
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Owned and Conducted by Practical Boiler Makers.

ALL ORDERS FOR NEW WORK OR THE REPAIRing of Old Work, executed as ordered and warranted as to quality; and are prepared to furnish ENGINES AND BOILERS of all size, of California manufacture and warranted.

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D. N. BARNEY,..................President.
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To all parts of EUROPE. Execute Commissions, make Collections and Purchases, and attend promptly to all matters pertaining to the Express business

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In charge of experienced and faithful Messengers, to all the Towns and Mining Camps in California.

Semi-Monthly to Oregon and intermediate points, on the northern Coast, and San Diego and intermediate points on the southern Coast, and by every vessel for the Sandwich Islands.

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One of the above Steamers will leave Jackson street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for

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WE ARE SOLE MAKERS OF
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Which have now been thoroughly tested in many localities, and are believed to offer many advantages over any other mill now in use. We also manufacture

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Screens of any degree of Fineness,

Made from the Best Russia Iron, and in the most perfect manner. We have facilities for furnishing this article to any extent which may be required.

Orders are respectfully solicited for any of the above, or other articles in our line. It is our design to turn out the best work, for which we have facilities at least not inferior to those of any other establishment on the Pacific coast, and at the most reasonable prices.

GODDARD, HANSCOM & RANKIN,
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San Francisco, August 7th, 1858. no4

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They execute, to order, in the best style, and at short notice—

Posters, Billheads, Circulars, Handbills, Stock Books, Billets, Programmes, Certificate do. Labels, Books, Bills Lading, Tickets, Pamphlets, Newspapers, Business Cards, Show Cards, Magazines, Address do. Bills Fare, Law Blanks, Blank Books,

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HAVING AGAIN RECEIVED THE FIRST PREMIUM awarded at the State Fair for the best Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Daguerreotypes—also, at the Fair of the Mechanics Institute, in this city—I would say to my patrons that I am now producing better work than ever, at much reduced prices, to conform to the times.

Having reduced my prices more than TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT., no one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on account of price.

It has been acknowledged by all that during the past five years, I have far excelled all other Artists in California in the perfection of my pictures, and there are thousands who claim that they are unsurpassed in the world.

Being the owner of JAMES A. CUTTING'S PATENT RIGHT for atmospherically sealing Ambrotypes, I shall continue to give my patrons the

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